NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22489. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cents; abroad 10 cents.) TEN CENTS

東京帝國大學法學部研究室

Domenica, 26 corrente, alle ore 11, sarà celebrata a bordo della R.N. "Montecuccoli" una Messa.

Il Comandante Superiore Navale invita ad assistervi tutti gli Italiani di Shanghai.

I mezzi scosteranno dal French Jetty a partire dalle ore 10.30.

Shanghai, 23 settembre 1937 (XV).

TENDER

Tenders are invited by the Commissioner of Customs for the purchase of the undermentioned Sugar:—

1836 Bags White Refined Sugar: Piculs 2491.77=Quintals 1507.

2129 Bags Brown Sugar: Piculs 3594.64=Quintals 2174.

61 Bags White Sugar: Piculs 104.63 =Quintals 63.28.

The above weights, which are approximate only, will be verified at the time of delivery.

The sugar may be seen, and samples drawn, on application to the Transport Officer, Custom House, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Tenders, which should be addressed to the Administrative Commissioner, must be delivered at the Custom House not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, September 27th 1937.

The successful tenderer must deposit 25 per cent of the total price on the day the tenders are accepted and must take delivery within one week from B. & S. Wharf, French Bund, Godown No. 14B.

The Commissioner reserves the right to refuse to accept the highest or any tender.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

9865

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that with a written judgment rendered on July 15, 1937, in the matter of:

Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd. vs. Estate Aloyse Stey (decd.) the French Consular Court for China at Shanghai has authorized the sale by public auction of the following properties:

1. A Lot of Land, located in Shanghai "off Tifeng Road" measuring 0 mow, 7 fun, 4 li, 4 hao, bounded North by B. C. Lot 6297, South by public Road, East by Kung's land and West by B. C. Lot 6297, known as B. C. Lot 12192, registered at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, in the name of Sidney J. Powell.
2. A Lot of Land, located in Shanghai measuring 0 mow, 8 fun, 6 li, 4 hao, bounded: North by a footpath and Edinburgh Road, South, by F. C. Lot 1366, East by F. C. Lot 1362 and West by Nien's Land; known as F. C. Lot 1363, registered at the French Consulate-General, Shanghai in the name of Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
3. An independent dwelling house erected on part of F. C. Lot 1363 located in Shanghai at No. 14 Edinburgh Road, opposite Kinnear Road (Edin Terrace), with all its annexes.

The auction will take place in the premises of the French Consular Court, at 2 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai, on October 11, 1937, at 10.30 a.m. and the minimum limit shall be $28,000.00 (Dollars twenty-eight thousand only).

For information please apply to the undersigned:

Dr. A. ALBINI,
Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm,
294 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Telephone 15028

or

To the Registrar,
French Consular Court
2 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

9854

CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Temporary classes are to be arranged as from Monday, September 27. Will those parents who wish their children to attend please communicate as soon as possible with the Acting Headmistress, Miss Penfold, at 69 Route Délastre. Telephone 70858.

By Order of
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

9848

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

HENRY LESTER ENDOWMENT

Temporary classes at No. 8 Columbia Road to commence on Monday September 27 are to be arranged.

Parents of boys wishing to attend are requested to communicate promptly with the Head Master at 219 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 11329.

By Order of the
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

9795

Dr. B. ADORJAN
Dental Surgeon
has removed to 941 Bubbling Well Road, Room 206, Telephone 34346 and resumed his practice.
Hours: 9-12 and 3-6
-2201

NOTICE

Pending the re-opening of schools, keep your boys and girls working. Apply to Mrs. Mattei, 177 Route Remi.

9799

EMERGENCY
Saloon Passage Rates

In view of the increased costs of operating vessels from Shanghai it has been found necessary to raise the Saloon fares between Shanghai and Hongkong and wayports as follows:—

The new fares will come into operation by all vessels leaving on or after October 1, 1937.

Shanghai/Hongkong or vice versa	$100
Shanghai/Canton " " "	$110
Shanghai/Swatow or Amoy " " "	$ 90
Shanghai/Foochow " " "	$ 80

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
INDO-CHINA S.N. Co., LTD.

9840

CHINA HOMEWARD FREIGHT CONFERENCE

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 29
Dated Marhh 1, 1937

ADDENDUM No. 16.

PART II—INCREASES

OILS FROM DAIREN

Page 45 Bean Oil in Bulk 20 cwt. 55/- Net.

OILS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK

Page 46 Bean Oil in Bulk 20 cwt. 57/6 less 5%

	Column 1 Net.	Column 2
Page 57 Oil in Bulk, Bean 20 cwt.	55/-	61/-
Page 59 Ore, Iron, Lead. 20 cwt.	41/6	46/-

Shanghai, September 22, 1937.

9856

EWO GIN
Distilled in England
OBTAINABLE AT ALL COMPRADORE STORES
9427

FAILLITE "SUCCESSION JEAN HENRI BURKHARD"

DEPOT DE L'ETAT DE COLLOCATION

Les créanciers de la faillite "Succession Jean Henri BURKHARD" sont avisés que l'état de collocation a été déposé ce jour au Consulat Général de Suisse à Shanghai, 1469 Avenue Joffre, où il est tenu à leur disposition. Les créanciers qui désireraient faire opposition ont un délai de dix jours, dès la présente publication, pour intenter action devant la Cour Consulaire Suisse, à défaut de quoi l'état de collocation sera considéré comme accepté.

Shanghai, le 22 septembre 1937.

L'ADMINISTRATION
DE LA FAILLITE

9842

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

S/S "PINGWO" LEFT SHANGHAI FOR ICHANG VIA PORTS 15TH AUGUST, 1937

With reference to our notification in the N.C.D. News of 15th, 16th and 17th instant, Shippers are hereby notified that this vessel, before proceeding to Canton, is in a position to discharge whatever cargo Shippers and/or Owners of the goods may require unloaded at Shanghai. Such cargo will be re-delivered to Shippers against surrender of Bills of Lading and/or Mate's Receipts and upon payment of all charges due and any extra charges which may be incurred in the event of cargo having to be stored in godowns on account of Shippers being unable to take delivery direct from the ship's side.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
INDO-CHINA S.N. Co., LTD.

9841

ms. "CHINESE PRINCE"

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above-named vessel at Shanghai.

This ship will therefore discharge, at consignees risk and expense, all cargo intended for Shanghai at Hongkong, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, Master, Owners, and Agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees should therefore apply for delivery of their cargo to the Company's Agents at Hongkong, Messrs. Furness (Far East), Ltd.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents
PRINCE LINE, LTD.

9822

"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement

Average number of paid copies sold Daily in August 1937

10,955

Shanghai 78.6% Outports 21.4%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for August, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of August, 1937, was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 78.6%, Outports and Foreign, 21.4%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

September 10, 1937.

THE MAN WHO LIVES LONGEST

is the man who never does anything in a hurry, says a doctor. At the same time, it is just as well to ignore this particular theory when crossing Nanking Road. You can make no mistake about getting a Personal ACCIDENT POLICY in a hurry.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
316 Kiangse Road Telephone 10828

SALON LILY
917 Avenue Joffre
begs to announce return of Mme Lily Carr from abroad and opening of the
FALL SEASON
-2197

R. H. FELGATE & CO.
1547 Bubbling Well Road
Telephone 32160
Open 9—12 and 2—5
for
PAINTING and REPAIRS
9862

Feeling listless?
Try a cup of coffee and snap out of it. Languor and depression are banished, life takes on a brighter hue, work goes quicker and better. With a good cup of coffee one feels equal to anything. But be sure it's Lane, Crawford's.
Lane, Crawford & Co. (Prop.), Ltd.
90 NANKING ROAD—Tel. 11934
866 BUBBLING WELL ROAD—Tel. 36218
9428

IMPORTANT NOTICE

LODGE SALTOUN, No. 936 S.C.

Members are hereby notified that a meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, 1623 Avenue Road, Shanghai, TO-DAY, September 24, 1937, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

Dress, Optional.
Visitors cordially welcome.

By Order of the R.W.M.
(Sgd.) G. LEYS.
Secretary.

-1920

HONGAY COAL

HONGAY SALES, LTD.
(Pierre H. Dupuy)

This is to advise our regular retail customers that we are taking steps to provide them with coal during the coming winter so long as the necessary means of transportation are available and so long as prices are acceptable.

We expect to start our deliveries on October 4. An individual circular to all our clients will inform them in due time of the resumption of deliveries as also of present prices.

9820

BUTTER
for Sale at the
LUCERNE DAIRY FARM
381 Great Western Road
PURE HOME MADE BUTTER
Guaranteed free of colouring, flavouring, preservatives, etc. As the quantity is limited orders should be placed as early as possible.
PASTEURIZED "GRADE A" PRODUCTS
9436

Refugees return from Hongkong
Police River Hulk Transferred
Return of General Beaumont
Arrival of U.S. Marines
Movements of Cargo
Retrieving Personal Effects from Hongkew
The Scarred Civic Centre
Parade of Italian Grenadiers
Conflagrations

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

CALDBECK'S
"GOLD LABEL" BRANDY
A Fine French Brandy of Exceptional Quality
Obtainable from all Compradore Stores
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
MARINE — FIRE
MOTOR CAR — AVIATION
AND ALL CLASSES OF ACCIDENT
Telephone 12981 INSURANCE 26 The Bund

IN TIMES LIKE THESE - - - -
TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICE
was never so useful to Telephone Subscribers as in the present Emergency.
It can be used for checking on Watchmen in your office, your godown, your warehouse, or your servants at home . . . for transmitting or receiving verbal messages during your absence, which otherwise would be lost.
"T.A.S." is ready to serve you through its efficient specially trained operators DAY and NIGHT.
It will be well worth while to enquire into all the facilities that "T.A.S." has to offer you.
For full information call our Business Offices (Telephone 94090) or; any of our employees will gladly answer your enquiries.
SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY
232 Kiangse Road Telephone 94090
9889

OFFICES
Corner Kiukiang/Kiangse Roads 500 to 8,000 sq. ft.
Peking Road 1,100 to 3,600 sq. ft.
Museum Road 2,000 sq. ft.
Jinkee Road 1,200 sq. ft.
These areas are available for immediate occupation at exceptionally reasonable rentals.
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The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
9438

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PROTECT YOUR HOME AND OFFICE WITH
SAND BAGS
We have sand and bags for sale
Telephone 18833
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9681

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Specialist in throat, nose, ear and larynx diseases
HAS RESUMED HER PRACTICE
620 Szechuen Road, Apartment 10
Telephone 13818
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A Household Name:
MARCHANTS
The whisky your friends will always be pleased to drink.
Agents
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
9426

TOYO MURAKAMI
Kiangse and Ezra Roads
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
9812

Directory of Protestant Missions in China

1937 EDITION

1—Index of Societies

2—Provinces with Cities and Towns in which the various Missions are situated, and List of Missionaries in each.

3—Alphabetical List of Protestant Missionaries in China.

Price $1.50; postage in China 15 cents

Publishers:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD.
SHANGHAI

BLUE RIBBON
GRADE A "TT"
MILK
145 Tunsin Road Telephone 20407
9782

Property in Areas Damaged During Hostilities

CLARKES INQUIRY AND PROTECTION AGENCY
88 Nanking Road

are prepared to undertake services in connection with the location and/or removal of effects and/or assessment of loss in the above mentioned areas. Telephone 10092.

9609

SMOKELESS FUEL
COKE
for heating and boilers
A limited supply will be maintained as from now on
SHANGHAI COKE CO.
715 Yu Ya Ching Road
Telephone 92598-91294

ARMOURED TREASURE VAN
with Armed Foreign Guards now available for transporting treasure and valuables.
Telephone 10092
CLARKES
Inquiry and Protection Agency
88 Nanking Road
9608

NOTICE

MISSIONARY HOME

Will friends please note that temporary quarters have been established at

382 Avenue Joffre
French Concession, Shanghai
Telephone 82709. Cable:—"Evangel" or "Beaman's" P. O. Box No. as before 1488.

All communications should be addressed as above. Guests met and accommodated as before.

Baggage still at 4 Quinsan Gardens will be evacuated as soon as possible, so far all intact.

9823

FORD
8 H.P.—10 H.P.
22 H.P.—30 H.P.
Passenger cars
22 H.P. and 30 H.P.
Trucks
Lincoln Zephyr
Cars
BILLS MOTORS
FEDERAL INC., U.S.A
615 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74400 (6 lines)

FURNISHED house wanted for short term or duration of local hostilities by married couple, careful tenants, no children. Modern equipment, garage, garden. Avenue Foch or district preferred, not too far from Bund. Address Box 1055, N.C.D.N. -2204

TO LET vacant space about 2 mow, suitable for storing cargo, situated corner Rue Cardinal Mercier and Rue Lafayette. Telephone 30274. 9859

WITH Board, comfortably furnished attic flat, two rooms, one bathroom. Garden in front. Mrs. Eriksen, 335 Rue Bourgeat.

FOR SALE A magnificent home in best residential part of French Concession. McMichael's Agency Room 410. 149 Szechuen Road. 9676

TO LET, fully furnished detached house, modern conveniences, refrigerator, three bedrooms, three reception, large lounge, glassed verandahs. Large well-kept garden, Avenue Haig, 12 minutes Bund, October 15, six months. Low rental to responsible tenant. Telephone 10716 or 71331. 9839

ENGLISH lady will give private lessons in English conversation to Chinese or other women and children, starting October. Address Box 1019, N.C.D.N. -2142

FURNISHED apartment wanted, of four or five rooms, for a period of about four months from October 15 by couple with no children. Address Box 1006, N.C.D.N. 9817

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 10

After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

ANNOUNCEMENT
Re-opening of
EMBASSY RESTAURANT and BAR
SEPTEMBER 23, 1937
7 Carter Road
(corner of Bubbling Well Road)
EXCELLENT CUISINE
Single meals or monthly rates
COLD DRINKS AT POPULAR PRICES
THE MANAGEMENT.
-2150

C. N. GRAY & CO., LTD.
161 Nanking Road
AUTUMN
SUITS and OVERCOATS
We are Prepared to Execute RUSH orders' within twenty-four hours.
SHIRT MAKERS AND TAILORS OF DISTINCTION
Telephone 17870
8481

What the Press Says
of
The Shanghai Directory
(July Edition of the China Hong List)

"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—*Shanghai Times.*

"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List."—*China Press.*

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but *its reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of 'The Shanghai Directory' at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
17 The Bund

JUST OPENED OUT
NEW SEASON'S
MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDBAGS, VEILS, ETC.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

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SHANGHAI—to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin
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SHANGHAI—to Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong and Canton
SHANGHAI—to Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong
Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao—to Hongkong and Canton
Chinkiang and Nanking—to all River Ports above
For particulars of freight and passage apply to offices
21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020.
9853

SHANGHAI STEVEDORING CO., Inc.
Forwarding Agents
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Lane 125, Hs. 20, Szechuen Road Tels. 17049, 17050
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SAILINGS FROM THE FRENCH BUND
Regular Services Are Being Maintained As Under:

NORTHERN PORTS	TO	TSINGTAO WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO TIENTSIN	
SOUTHERN PORTS Approximately every Two Days	TO	NINGPO AMOY SWATOW HONGKONG CANTON HOIHOW	PAKHOI HAIPHONG BANGKOK SINGAPORE PENANG

RIVER PORTS. A modified service, twice weekly in each direction, is in operation between Nanking and Hankow via ports. Regular connections are also made with Changsha and Chungking via way ports.

For freight or passages apply to the offices at
21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020.
9716

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Animal Study" will close October 10

A Cash Prize of $25 will be given to the amateur sending in the best photograph of this series

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
Head Office: London Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 1,050,000
RESERVE FUND 1,075,000
Branches throughout India, Ceylon, Malaya, Hongkong and Mauritius. Agencies in all principal countries of the world.
Interest allowed in Local Currency Current Account @ 2% p.a.
Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in sterling as well as in local currency. Banking and exchange business of every description transacted. Trusteeships and executorships undertaken.
During the emergency Canton Road Entrance is being used.

Just Published
THE CHINA
Architects and Builders Compendium
1937
Cloth bound, quarto, 199 pages, illustrated
This indispensable reference volume for the architect or builder contains valuable general information regarding land, property and building as well as technical details as to costs and price lists. A directory of architects and firms with architectural departments and a catalogue of building materials obtainable in Shanghai or represented by Shanghai firms and agencies are also included.
$5 net
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI
And All Booksellers

In Parenthesis

Then There's the Story

Of the Sergeant Major who tried to explain to the Colonel, in the most restrained language possible, the hardship of being expected to form fours with only three men.

* * *

These Astrologers

Edward Lyndoe, of "The People," is bent on making the flesh creep of the Japanese:—

It is a matter of years since I told you that should the Japanese enter Peking there would follow a national collapse. I remind you of this old prophecy because the next few weeks mark the beginning of an extraordinary run of ill-luck for Japan, in spite of relatively unimportant military successes.

A big dispute with America is on the way for Tokyo, and there are certain indications of an attack launched by Russia. Anyway, I have always insisted that the Far East was the world's danger-zone—not the West. It will not be long before Britain and the U.S.A. stage a definite link-up covering the affected areas, and I expect a big "naval demonstration."

Of course, if all this happens, and the stars are such undependable factors in international politics, it looks as though Japan is going to get it where the chicken got the axe.

* * *

My Gawd!

A reader sends us the following:—

"You mentioned the other day that the war might have to be called off for a few days as sandbags were out of repair owing to the heavy rain. I noticed this morning, at the entrance to the Embankment Building, that the sandbags there are shooting out sprouts of green. As the Welch Fusiliers have been in the building for two or three weeks are they springing leeks?"

It's things like this that are busily turning our hair gray and almost sending us back to honest journalism again.

* * *

The Nervy "Nippo"

A local editor takes a heavy swipe at a local Japanese contemporary:—

Nippo's Nerve

In some respects we are no admirer of the Shanghai "*Nippo*," but we like its nerve. This Japanese organ calls for gratitude, "not for complaints and abuse, or for demands for a free return of foreigners to their former homes," in connection with the recent access given foreigners to their property in the northern Settlement areas, we feel, is a trifle too thick.

Seems to us there is too much "barracking" from the ringside seats.

* * *

Coo!

From a local weekly:—

Not the least of the funny things about this war is the fact that while the Eve Post without argument cops the laurels for timely, accurate, extensive war-news publishing, the Snooze gets the silver shaving mug for cornering the local humour market. This "In Parenthesis" column is getting to be something to really write home about.

IN PARENTHESIS blushes and likewise bows, but with all the diffidence in the world, would suggest that, perhaps, the editor of the paper in question is a better judge of humour than of news.

* * *

Come to Hongkong

Quite a number of people have written to Shanghai complaining of conditions in Laichikok Jail, to which Shanghai refugees have been transferred from the Jockey Club buildings in Happy Valley.

Really, we are completely at a loss to understand the ingratitude of some people. Here they are removed to quieter quarters where their sleep shall not be disturbed by the early morning training gallops for the Autumn Meeting, and all they do is to grouse about it!

* * *

A Protest

A Japanese aviator giving a description of dog fights over Nanking in which he claims to have shot down two Chinese machines, ends his description:—

"Although I attempted to engage the third plane, it escaped me by hedge-hopping and flying low across the Yangtze."

This sort of thing should be stopped at once. Or, if not, points should be deducted in every case where an aviator does not remain high enough in the air to be shot down conveniently.

* * *

A Bright Wag

He was a smart lad who wrote the following about the ss. Conte Verde:—

The bottom of the big white liner is badly scraped, battered and holed in places by the rocks on which she lies. All the cargo in No. 3 hold was jettisoned by the inflow of water and had to be thrown overboard. The cargo in the other holds has been discharged, much of it in good condition.

The throwing of cargo overboard after it has been jettisoned is one of the most intricate feats of seamanship and is generally spoken of as bottomry.

* * *

Intelligence!

Shanghai, Sept. 22.—Miss Yoshijima, daughter of a Manchu prince, who was adopted by a Japanese, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai.

Miss Yoshijima, who is known as a woman spy, will direct Japanese espionage work in this city. She is reported to have appeared publicly in a number of local cabarets during the past week.

Judging from some of the news reports about military affairs which are handed out for publication, Miss Yoshijima should secure quite a lot of military intelligence while pub crawling.

* * *

Those Gentle Balms

From the Shanghai "Nippo":—

"The Japanese forces in China have no intention of regarding the Chinese public as their enemy. Japanese troops are directing hostilities against the Chinese army and Chinese military establishments."

The civil population of Nanking will be very glad to hear of this, though it is possible that some of the more incredulous Chinese will remark:—"Garn. Who're you akiddin' of?"

* * * *

NOTICE

As from the date hereof a close season for Ambassadors has been declared. Persons found shooting at them, sitting or on the move, render themselves liable to all sorts of trouble.

By Order
IN PARENTHESIS

September 22, 1937.

BY SAPAJOU

NO, NOT THIS TREATMENT!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PEACE WITH HONOUR

Some Reflections

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In regard to to-day's letter "Peace With Honour" which was written by the so-named BRITISH PEACEMAKER, I am rather doubtful that the writer is merely an unconscious champion to the aggressor.

He declared:

"....What then does either side hope to gain by further prolongation of hostilities in this particular district?"

We'd answer that China hopes to gain victory based upon right and justice and to give their deadly foe a severe punishment and lesson.

And he added:

"....Is there not then some immediate means of putting a stop to military operations and securing peace with honour by negotiation, either directly or by friendly mediation of neutrals?...."

No, abolutely not, unless the enemy forces have made a general withdrawal from Chinese territory of which the Japanese have occupied them with undue forces. We are rather grateful to our kind peacemaker who proposes this and who in fact intends to eliminate our power of defence.

And else:

"....Are militarism and military conquest to be the sole aims of the contending parties? Are not individual humans to be allowed to live in peace and security without being constantly subjected to war's alarms? Are soldiers and sailors to be the sole arbiters of human happiness? ...."

Well, probably yes, if the same war condition still exists and when the Japanese forces still remain in China. Although soldiers and sailors are not the sole arbiters under some circumstances, they are evidently, so far as the rule of 'war to eliminate war' is concerned, the determining forces of gaining human happiness. And we'll be convinced that our gallant fighters on the frontiers will obtain happiness for us and the whole mankind if they have completed their aim of driving the Nipponese away.

And "Peace must come some day, why not now?....". We'd leave this for our soldiers to reply. They will probably answer "we only live once, why not die of fighting at this moment for the independence and existence of our fatherland?"

And:

"....Anti-Japanese propaganda must cease in all its aspects. Her position as a great nation with a magnificent record of achievement must be frankly recognized. There must be a cessation of the pinpricking policy adopted of recent years by a China misled by subversive propaganda intended to estrange her from her nearest neighbour and obvious friend...."

We regret, Anti-Japanese propaganda will never cease unless the Japanese had stopped their aggression. Sorry, since the Manchuria incident occurred, we are no longer acknowledging Japanese as our friends nor our neighbours. For an uncompromising hostility has in no doubt arisen between us.

And:

"....Substitute an alliance for war, community of aims for separatism ....' Regarding this, we have only one word," 'war', 'substitute a war for unjust alliance' ".

And:

"....The first requisite is an immediate armistice for some definite period of time. Neutrals could be useful in arranging this if necessary."

This can be answered by the same statement above.

And:

"There is only one practical way in which this can be done, namely by the creation of a neutral zone of considerable extent within which Shanghai will continue to exist and to expand naturally with the growth of her trade, industry and population. The Chinese should agree to create and maintain under International Treaty, this neutral zone for a definite period of years and a small international force should be maintained for a short preliminary period as a guarrantee of neutrality.... creating such zone and if considered desirable making it or some part of it into a free port...."

Ridiculously, we doubt as if Shanghai were belonging to some other nations and not China so that someone is suggesting to establish a neutral zone in that area. Why should we let an international force be placed in that area and not the Chinese soldiers, the owners of their own territory? Every time, when a neutral zone or a freeport was established, China lost the power to rule over that area. China has been handicapped in all aspects by the completion of a neutral zone. The loss of Fengtai and Charhar were fairly good examples: Why should we take the same foolish step again?

And finally:

"....That the headquarters of all Chinese Government organs, many of which are situated in the existing foreign settlement area should be removed to the capital as it would be incongruous for such organs to function...."

As regard to this, it is more funny. The foreigners have no business and right to be held responsible for any removing of our organ or changing of officials. It is absolutely beyond their control.

In conclusion, we sincerely and earnestly advise our foreign inhabitants in Chinese areas not to mind very much other's business. And try to prevent themselves to be trapped unconsciously by the cunning Japanese. Otherwise it is possible and unavoidable for our people to arise ill feelings and misunderstandings.

BROWN JING

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

Reply to Mr. Shao

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—If Mr. H. H. SHAO's views as expressed in his letter "Too Late" published in to-day's issue of the N.C.D.N. are those held by responsible Chinese official circles then it does seem rather hopeless to expect any early cessation of hostilities.

Mr. SHAO, in common with many of his countrymen, and observers of other nationalities, is of the opinion that a protracted war will exhaust Japan's financial resources. That may be the case in the long run, but the question is how long will it take?

The same view was held by many persons at the beginning of the World War in 1914, the period of financial exhaustion being put at six months at the most. Yet the war went on for four long weary years and less than twenty years later we find a world better armed, better prepared and far more ready for war than in 1914. Financial considerations do not therefore appear to be as decisive as many people suppose.

Mr. SHAO repeats the outworn fable that Shanghai would not have been involved if the S.M.C. and the Foreign Powers had not connived at the use of the International Settlement as a base for Japanese operations. Unfortunately as all reasonable people know the S.M.C. has no forces of its own with which to maintain neutrality and the Foreign Powers are gravely preoccupied with other and more vital problems of their own.

It is a matter of historical fact that the Chinese troops *Pao An Tui* were the first to violate last July the neutral zone created after the 1932 incident. In 1927 when the British found it necessary to send troops to protect their nationals, who were then the object of Chinese attack, the Settlement was necessarily used by them as a base. I do not know of any protest having been made at the time. Surely Mr. SHAO cannot hold the view that measures of defence are of necessity barred to any particular nationality in Shanghai which may have the misfortune to incur Chinese emnity for the time being.

As to Mr. SHAO's contention that the creation of a free city of Shanghai would violate China's Sovereign Rights, I thought I had made it clear that the suggestion was that China should do so of her own free will, with adequate safeguards for future rendition, in which case the question of violation of Sovereign Rights does not arise. Free cities and neutral zones are quite usual methods of dealing with difficult problems of the type presented by this international city. Any arrangement must be better than the existing state of affairs which can only lead to final disaster.

BRITISH PEACEMAKER

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Effect of Bombing

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As one watches the present Sino-Japanese undeclared war, one is more and more convinced of the futility of brutal force and the inevitable ultimate triumph of the cause of the right, if a great nation will stand resolutely by that right. Reckless terrorism and indiscriminate bombing, instead of frightening men into submission, will merely strengthen, as nothing else can, the human spirit of resistance. Chaotic and disunited but yesterday, the Chinese nation, in sad and solemn determination, are now ready to sacrifice their all to fight the alien aggression.

For a time, our friendly nations, self-centred and afraid of being involved in the terrible conflict, will remain indifferent and hesitate to take any action. But the persistent inhuman terrorism on the part of our enemy and our own firm resolution must make them, as they have human heart in them, sooner or later change their neutral stand and declare their sympathy for our cause. The time will come for the nations of the world to realize that the most important thing for all of them is not their own short-sighted individual interest; but the undeniable moral obligation of every human being to uphold human right and to combat brutal terrorism.

We feel sure even our enemy himself—I refer to the mass of the Japanese people—will stand aghast at his own reckless folly in staining himself with the blood of countless defenceless civilians. Japan may reduce all the cities in China to ashes; but she will see the remnant Chinese people, more determined and irreconcilable than ever. Japan's terrorism can never bend China to her knees; but will merely make her more and more bloodthirsty and inhuman until she falls to such a wretched state that she deserves pity from all of us.

It is yet time for the Japanese militarists to hold their bloody hand. Military expediency does not justify everything. The resorting to reckless terrorism is an affront to humanity and is not only impotent, but suicidal. Let the Japanese militarists think thrice before carrying their threat to further action!

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A BOUNDEN DUTY

Laggard Bills

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—After reading your excellent editorial of a few days ago, it reminds me that on August 10, 1937, we invited the Council's attention, through the Revenue Department, that debit notes (Cemetery and subsidiary services) are seldom received from their office until approximately a month later.

At the moment my August account has not been rendered and it would appear that the Council is not urgently in need of funds, otherwise the issue of debit notes would be expedited. Furthermore, no acknowledgment of my letter has been received to date.

We appreciate that occasionally some delay might be unavoidable, but we notice that the large Oil Companies have the necessary and efficient organizations oiled up at all times and debit notes arrive punctually.

Since writing the above a reply has been received stating that arrangements have been made to expedite the issue of debit notes. My debit for August has not yet arrived.

YANKEE DOODLE.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

SHANGHAI'S PLIGHT

Question of Responsibility

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Shanghai monthly journals. "Oriental Affairs" and the "China Journal" have appeared, summarizing the events in Shanghai of August and September 1937. I find the comment in "Oriental Affairs" in several respects strangely warped, but I am indebted to the editor nevertheless for the publication of two dates which are most significant. On June 23 the Joint Commission provided for under the 1932 Peace Agreement met in Shanghai and received a protest from the Japanese with regard to the military status of the Pao An Tui. On August 12 a second meeting was held, and accusations were again brought against the Chinese authorities by the Japanese. On the next day, August 13, the first shots were fired. So far as I am aware, neither of these meetings had any press publicity, yet they were obviously of first importance. Had the first meeting been reported, and commented upon, it is conceivable that the weight of public opinion would have induced further action by the Commission, and perhaps prevented the onset of hostilities.

The editor of the "China Journal" states, "The authorities of various foreign governments, led by the British and American, whose governments could have prevented the horror had they chosen to act in time ...." With this I agree. It can only be concluded that the consular representatives of the powers were bankrupt of the qualities of perception and forcefulness which one has a right to expect. Not even the July developments in North China induced the Joint Commission to meet again to see that trouble was avoided. But indeed the lack of courage and leadership among authorities in Shanghai are not a matter of this year and of the last weeks only. Successive Municipal Councils and Consular Bodies both are culpable in that they permitted to grow unchallenged a situation in which Japanese aggressive intentions were obvious. The nightly manoevres of Japanese forces which the troops of no other power in Shanghai seemed to need, and the demonstrations of mechanised units through the streets, all pointed to the day when these practices would become realist. Yet no authority had the courage to ask categorically what Japan's intentions were. No one requested Japan in advance to give assurance that in the event of hostilities between her and China, she would not cause the Settlement to be laid waste. Compromise, laissez faire, were the order of the day. We are paying dearly for tragic lack of leadership.

I disagree entirely with the contentions of the editor of the "China Journal" in laying blame for the holocaust on Britain for not accepting the concept of a neutral zone. Such a proposal could not be acceptable to China, and therefore could not be entertained by Britain, however much commercial interests in Shanghai might wish for it. But it must be repeated nevertheless that the blame for what has happened does indeed lie at the door of Great Britain in common with other nations, for failure to show plain, intelligent leadership and fundamental courage in challenging Japan.

RESIDENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

THOSE MAILS AGAIN

A Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Chapelain's letter I beg to state that my letter had been written on September 16 and had to be held over for a few days. As far as I am aware, the mails were still being dispatched via Suez or Pacific on that particular date. While it is gratifying to learn of the improvement made, it might be suggested that local conditions may have been regarded as sufficiently settled to warrant the resumption of traffic on the usual route at a somewhat earlier date.

As regards the missing mails there is certainly no intention to belittle the efforts made by Mr. Chapelain though it is hard to see why the Postal Authorities did not make a public statement earlier and on their own initiative.

The writer of this letter should also mention that his patience had been sorely tried by various sad experiences with the local Post Office even before the advent of local hostilities. Without these previous experiences he would not have complained about present conditions. To mention only a few items: While prior to recent events the trans-Siberian service worked very well indeed, local mails were frequently lost (in one case three pieces within a fortnight). Enquiries to the dead letter office yielded no positive result. Local letters whose prospective receivers had moved, in more than one case were returned to the sender a fortnight or a month after having been posted. And to top it all: A letter to South Africa which had been posted in Shanghai was returned to the sender because a small fragment of the corner of the stamp had been torn off! The stamp, to begin with, had been hale and hearty when the letter was posted and the damage, if it was any damage, had been done in the mails. Furthermore, Post Offices all over the world accept letters regardless of such trifling defects. The returned letter, of course, was too late for the outgoing boat and the next direct boat was scheduled to leave fully a month later.

That not all has been for the best may also be gauged from the fact that yesterday the local American paper enquired editorially about the missing American mails and that even letters from Hongkong seem to arrive with very considerable delay.

While the difficulties of the situation and the good service rendered by some Postal Departments are fully appreciated (for instance the very kind and courteous service given at the counters of the former Head Office in North Szechuen Road.), there is reason to acquiesce in the fact that in some respects there is room for improvement.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to correct a printing error in my letter on the 19th. The amount paid "for just one batch" of air mail was $30, not $3.

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, Sept. 22.

HONGKONG EVACUEES

Camp Conditions Criticized

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with disgust INDIGNANT's letter published in your paper of to-day's date. I can only say that I fully agree with every word in his letter. Considering our womenfolk have to pay the rate asked for their maintenance in Hongkong they deserve better treatment and it is high time that someone investigated the serious state of affairs and lack of attention in the camp and put the matter right. A refuge camp with homeless people is run with more efficient administration. I will quote an extract from my wife's letter received on the 20th.

"We have now been removed to the Jail at Laichikok Kowloon again this makes the third move in 20 days we have had, we are surrounded with iron bars and barbed wire and I am in a room with 57 others and we have one bowl for washing and one tap. (Where is the Health Officer now to allow this state of affairs? The food is simply putrid the fish sour and we cannot eat any of it as it is full of white ants. The first day we moved here we had nothing to eat or drink only water until 6 o'clock in the evening. If we were in Shanghai we would not have to go hungry or put up with these conditions we have here. The women have approached me stating they are going to get up a petition and send it in regarding the treatment and state of the food. We are next door to the Standard Oil Wharf as well."

Has the Fire Department been consulted on a serious matter like this and have the Fire Regulations been fully complied with regarding the safety of Public Life housing all these women and children next door to such a risk if a fire broke out in the Oil Wharf? With the iron bars and barbed wire there it would impede their means of exit. To place a camp here in my opinion is a retrograde step on some one's part. With all these hardships and risks my opinion is that Shanghai is still a 100 per cent. better.

SUPPORTER OF INDIGNANT.

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

A Question of Principle

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should be glad to know if it is true that some of the wives of the British Authorities did not face the sacrifice which we other women did, in complying with the request to evacuate.

Many women like myself have (unfortunately) no children, but we do have devoted husbands and very comfortable homes.

These we left to face a time of anxiety and separation and also a great deal expense at a time when, under existing conditions, this money is of great value.

I can hardly believe it is true that those women who should have set the others an example, failed to do so.

A WIFE WHO WENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

CATALONIA MAY DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

Perpignan, Sept. 22.

Catalonia is awaiting an opportune moment to renounce all participation in the civil government and declare its independence, according to an unconfirmed report heard here to-day.

It was also reported that Valencia is considering a coup to end the threat. The new cabinet might act to suppress the entire autonomous regime.

It was asserted that Catalonians had obtained French, British, German and Italian approval of their independence plan and that preliminary steps had already been taken to put it into effect.—United Press.

TSINAN CIVILIANS ARE WOUNDED IN RAID

Tsinan, Sept. 22.

For the first time since the North China hostilities, Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung was subjected to a Japanese air raid yesterday noon when a lone craft came and dropped several bombs. Altogether nine civilians were wounded.—Central News.

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1317

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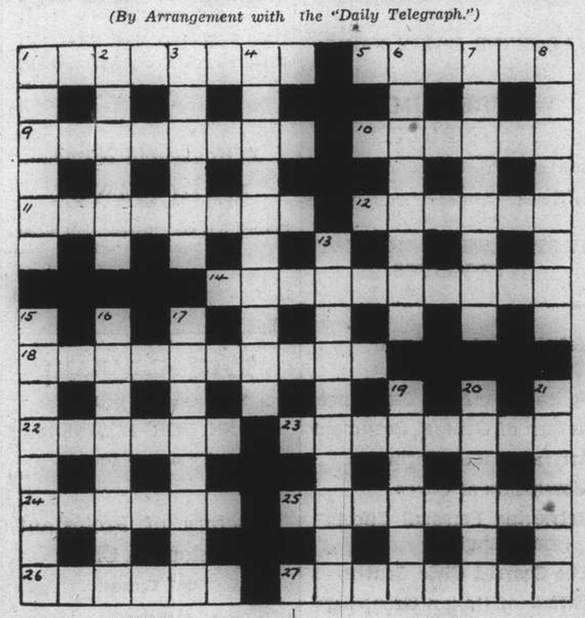
LONDON CROSS WORD NO. 1318

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Most of this exactness might suit a young parson
5 Swallow
9 Intractable
10 A great trial or wood
11 An American's advice to do a spot of work is laborious
12 Worry
14 The lack of ability seems to be in holding-power
18 Vehicle drawn up at a solicitor's office
22 That alarm-signal
23 Like a robber of the main the Cockney is said to do this and omit to do it at the wrong time
24 Single-handed perhaps
25 Burns epithet for a mouse
26 Famous explorer
27 A word in the United States is the ending here

DOWN

1 Possessions of value as collections perhaps
2 Relation
3 Strong
4 The proper formalities
6 A farmer of this name would have no difficulty in keeping things in his head
7 This might be made by a poetic R.A.
8 One might say this sweet was missed by the inner man
13 There's always money in this county
15 Mac perhaps
16 Sluggishness in doing things
17 Kind of canine, of capital origin
19 Not a popular wind
20 This member of the monkey tribe is more than an Indian
21 Part of a telescope

FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. H. R. Harling, managing director of A. Cameron & Co. (China), Limited, returned from home leave in ss. Chenonceaux on Wednesday. Mrs. Harling is remaining in Hongkong.

THE League of Nations' Union in China has just addressed a telegram to Geneva, asking the latter to take effective actions to stop bombing outrages committed by Japanese 'planes in China, says a dispatch to the Chinese press from Nanking.

ABOUT 200 students who have evacuated from universities in Peiping and Tientsin and later arrived in Tsinan are now undergoing serious training for eventual war time services in North Shantung, says a dispatch to the Lih Pao.

Mr. Chu Ching-lan, Deputy Chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission, has made a personal tour of areas which have been bombed by Japanese 'planes, and will send staff workers to conduct investigations with a view to giving relief to victims of the bombing outrages, says the Chinese press.

LONG distance telephone service between Kweilin and Kweiyang, the provincial capitals of Kwangsi and Kweichow, will be opened on September 25, says dispatch to the "China Times." The rates for a three-minute call will be $2.20 from Kweilin to Kweiyang and $1.50 from Kweilin to Chenyuan.

THE National Union of Postal Workers has sent a telegraphic appeal to all workers in communications enterprises to maintain the services on all existing lines, to subscribe to the Chinese Liberty Bonds and to eradicate the activities of traitorous elements, states a report in the Chinese press.

THE Inspectorate-General on the Enforcement of Martial Law of the Military Affairs Commission has been formally inaugurated and the Deputy Inspector-General has also taken his oath of office, according to a report to the "Lih Pao." Branch inspectorates will be formed in various war arcas.

THE Ministry of Judicial Administration has ordered courts of all grades in the country to set free criminal convicts sentenced to terms of servitude under five years, says a dispatch to the "Lih Pao" from Nanking. The order will be valid during the present war of resitance Japan.

A CHEQUE for $150 has been forwarded to the Associated Mission Treasurers, Shanghai, on behalf of the American Baptist Mission Hospital at Ningpo: this money has been subscribed by certain members of the party who left Mokanshan on September 4, as some slight token of their appreciation of the hospitality and kindness shown by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas and other members of the Hospital staff, during their three days' stay in Ningpo.

WHILE the Joint War Relief Committee formed by various local philanthropic organizations has succeeded in repatriating or sending away over 20,000 refugees from Shanghai, there are still more than 30,000 war victims quartered in the 51 refugee camps run by the Committee, says a Chinese report.

THE Chekiang Sericulture Control Commission has decided to purchase the autumn cocoons now arriving in the market and to open factories to reel silk for sales abroad, says a report to the Chinese press. This decision has been taken in view of the fact that most of the owners of silk reeling factories are not in a position to buy the cocoons.

THE National Opium Suppression Commission, which was under the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Commission, has now been transferred to the Executive Yuan, with General Chiang Kai-shek serving concurrently as the Inspector-General of the Commission, according to a mandate issued by the National Government yesterday.

MISS Hsieh Ping-ying, a noted girl writer, and over thirty other Hunanese women have arrived at the front in Shanghai and Woosung to render war time services, states a report to the "China Times." The public-spirited ladies were observed by a reporter of the "Times" to be busy doing such odd jobs as cooking, sewing, first aid work, curing, transporting, interpreting and letter writing for the Chinese soldiers.

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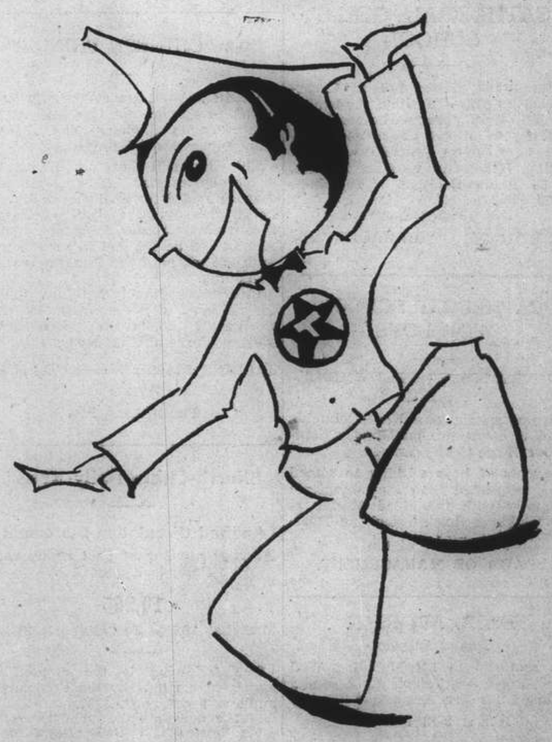

Ask for the NEW TEXACO MOTOR OIL

JAPAN STATES HER REASONS FOR FIGHTING

Consul-General Outlines Events Up to Breaking Out of Hostilities in Shanghai

CHINA ACCUSED OF BROKEN PLEDGES

THE following has been circulated by the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai as a statement of Japan's case in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities in the Shanghai area. Mr. Suemasa Okamoto presents the document, dated September 22, 1937, in his capacity as Consul-General and Japanese Civil Delegate of the Joint Commission established by the Peace Agreement of 1932.

In view of the persistent, insidious and dishonest attempts of certain publications and spokesmen to represent Japan as the culprit and aggressor in the present hostilities in and around Shanghai, it is deemed advisable, in the interests of justice and truth, to make public an authoritative and authentic account of the events leading up to this outbreak, with a brief but necessary excursion into occurrences at the Peace Conference which ended the Sino-Japanese conflict of 1932 in this locality. For this purpose official records have been made available and their use is justified on the ground that the Chinese Mayor currently communicated garbled and highly coloured information to the Press concerning the meetings to which these records refer. It is very much to be deplored that the publications alluded to include some of the foreign journals of supposed repute.

A few observations herein on other matters germane to the principal issue may not be out of place.

During the peace parleys in 1932, the Japanese delegates laboured hard for the creation of a demilitarized zone to completely encircle Shanghai, the design being, of course, to remove the danger, once and for all, of hostilities occurring again in this great metropolitan area and shipping port which would bring disaster, misery and loss to foreigners and Chinese alike. These delegates only abandoned their efforts in this direction at the instigation of the representatives of the Participating Friendly Powers, after receiving assurances from the various representatives, including the Chinese, gathered at the Conference, that a Round Table Conference to discuss the future status of Shanghai would be convened shortly after the liquidation of the conflict. These assurances, in deference to Chinese susceptibilities, were embodied in the Peace Agreement of May 5, 1932, under the euphemistic term "pending later arrangements" (vide Art II). Accordingly Japan contented herself with provisions in the said agreement binding the Chinese side (pending later arrangements) to remain in the positions to which their troops had retreated and the Japanese side to withdraw to the regions occupied by their armed forces prior to the outbreak of hostilities, thus creating the neutral zone along the northern and eastern boundaries of the International Settlement, in the full expectation that the promised Round Table Conference would determine measures for safeguarding Shanghai against any fighting in and around its entire borders in the future. However, despite Japan's insistent efforts, the Chinese side, encouraged by the laisser faire attitude of the Participating Friendly Powers, have successfully resisted during the intervening years the Japanese demand for the convocation of the Round Table Conference. Thus the Japanese purpose of removing Shanghai from the area of any future hostilities has been set at nought.

Troop Passage

During discussions at meetings of the Joint Commission, which was set up under the terms of the 1932 Peace Agreement, it was agreed that there should not be any passage of Chinese troops through the mentioned neutral zone, unless with the permission of the Japanese side who would, in their discretion, allow Chinese troops in transit to other points, to pass through by train provided notification thereof was given. It is thus clear that the neutral zone was to be considered a demilitarized area. Moreover, it is provided in Art I of the 1932 Agreement that the "forces of the two sides will so far as lies in their control cease around Shanghai all and every form of hostile act". It cannot be gainsaid that the system of elaborate defence works, which the revelations of the present hostilities have now proved to exist in the neutral zone, are not "hostile acts" within the meaning of Art. I of the said agreement, or that the construction of these works does not violate the essentials of a demilitarized area. Yet these defence works by their nature must have taken a long time to construct and thus construction must have commenced long before the present hostilities eventuated. The Japanese side had information regarding this construction as far back as November 1936, and the matter was taken up by them with the local Chinese authorities who, however, denied that any "war preparations" were being made in that area. Nevertheless evidence of such war preparations grew stronger as time went on, leading ultimately to a Japanese demand for an investigation by the Joint Commission. At a meeting of the Commission on June 23 last, the Japanese delegation communicated their reports regarding the construction of Chinese military works in the neutral area, particularly at Woosung, and asked for an inspection by the neutral members of the Commission to determine whether or not the reports were true. Moreover the Japanese delegation reported that they had information the Peace Preservation Corps in the demilitarized area had been very largely increased (estimated number 6,500) over the 2,000 which the present Chinese Mayor had assured the Japanese side in 1932 would be their number. That assurance also embraced an undertaking that the Peace Preservation Corps referred to would be equipped with light arms such as rifles and revolvers, whereas the Japanese side had information that the Corps had since possessed heavy armament, including tanks, and were really indistinguishable from regular Chinese army units. The Chinese delegates at the meeting relied on the absence of an express provision in the 1932 agreement prohibiting the construction of military works in the neutral area and for an inspection by the neutral members as suggested and succeeded thus in evading the issue. However, they were requested by the neutral members to make a voluntary declaration on the composition and number of the Peace Preservation Corps and on the question of any fortifications within the so-called prohibited zone, thus indicating, by inference, that the neutral members held it was the intention of the Participating Friendly Powers that such matters were to be within the competence of the Joint Commission. The Chinese Civil Delegate (the Mayor) replied that "nothing so far undertaken by the Chinese authorities (in the area concerned) held behind it any hostile intention or warlike preparation." "He (the Chinese Civil Delegate) denied that any warlike preparations had been made by the Chinese authorities as alleged by the Japanese Civil Delegate". These quotations are from the official minutes of the meeting which were approved by the Chinese delegation and are interesting in the light of subsequent revelation. At the meeting referred to the Japanese Civil Delegate repeatedly emphasized the grave consequences which would arise if his allegations about the state of affairs in the prohibited area proved to be correct.

Japan's Suspicions

The Japanese suspicions regarding the Chinese military preparations in the prohibited area were not allayed by the assurances of the Chinese Civil Delegate above referred to as they had reliable information that these preparations, including the construction of torticas (pill boxes) and the armament of the Peace Preservation Corps, which apparently was being augmented by regular army units, were being steadily carried on. Nevertheless, in furtherance of their desire to avoid a conflict, the Japanese authorities conducted pourparlers direct with the Chinese authorities, with a view to having these illegal menaces to the Settlement removed. However, no success attended these efforts, and at a Consular Body meeting on August 10, the Japanese Consul-General (concurrently the Japanese Civil Delegate on the Joint Commission) in reviewing his efforts to avoid a clash, pointed out that the Chinese military preparations in the prohibited area, including preparations in close proximity to the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the regions where Japanese residents lived in great numbers, had become accentuated, with almost nightly manœuvres of the Peace Preservation Corps, all pointing to an expectation on the Chinese side of an impending clash. The Japanese Consul-General stated at that meeting that the Japanese naval authorities were exercising great forbearance in the face of this provocative attitude and the Japanese Naval Landing Party had even refrained from holding its customary manœuvres in order to avoid any aggravation of the situation. He expressed the opinion that the Mayor was unwilling or unable to stop the Chinese military activities and among other things mentioned that "the Mayor had assured him again and again that he had instructed the Peace Preservation Corps not to fire on any account unless he (the Mayor) himself gave the order and yet the day before the unfortunate incident at Hungjao had occurred in which two members of the Landing Party had lost their lives at the hands of the Peace Preservation Corps. He greatly deplored the tense situation and as he had mentioned before he was exhausting all means to reach a settlement by diplomatic negotiations; certainly for the present the Japanese side did not have any hostile intention:" (extract from minutes of the meeting). At that meeting the Consular Body, with the concurrence of the Japanese Consul-General, decided to make representations to the Mayor asking that Shanghai be excluded from the sphere of hostilities in the unhappy event of a clash,—which representations subsequently were made.

Growing Gravity

In view of the growing gravity of the situation, the Japanese Civil Delegate on the Joint Commission asked for another meeting of the Commission, which was held on August 12. In his opening statement, the Japanese Civil Delegate said "in spite of the statements of the Chinese Civil Delegate to the contrary, he had received definite information to the effect that units of the Peace Preservation Corps since last evening had taken up various positions in areas quite close to the International Settlement. Moreover troops of the 88th Division were now at a position off Haskell Road near the North Station, with the result that the position to-day had taken suddenly a turn for the worse. This heavy concentration of Chinese armed forces all over the territory covered by the Truce Agreement of 1932, to say nothing of various points in close proximity to the International Settlement has caused grave anxiety and fear of an unfortunate clash between the Sino-Japanese forces. In the face of this sudden entrance of Chinese armed forces the Japanese Naval Landing Party who up to the present had confined their activities to the protection of Japanese nationals, would be obliged to take up suitable protective positions. In these circumstances he thought the duty devolved on the Joint Commission of taking immediate steps towards averting the grave danger threatened and with this object in view, he suggested that the Joint Commission form an investigation party composed of members of the Neutral Friendly Powers, accompanied by both Chinese and Japanese delegates, to look into the state of affairs now obtaining in the areas in question. He would like to add that this was not a moment for discussions, rather a single moment should not be lost" (quotation from approved minutes).

A "Fatuous Statement"

The Chinese Civil Delegate (Mayor) replied with a fatuous statement that the Japanese side were endeavouring to use the Joint Commission to serve their nefarious ends. He also advanced the specious excuse that Chinese troops had been brought into the prohibited area (thereby admitting it) because the previous year the Japanese Naval Landing Party had sent a small force to the Eight Character Bridge, and had thus violated the Agreement which was therefore null and void, although at the meeting on June 23 he had affirmed that the agreement was still in force. As a matter of fact this small Japanese force was sent to that locality with the implied concurrence of the Chinese side, and as the neutral members of the Commission pointed out, no protest was made to the Joint Commission at the time or subsequently. To quote again from the minutes of the meeting, the Japanese Civil Delegate said that "he would like to point out again that this was not the time for heated discussion and that not a single moment should be lost. No useful purpose could be served by argument on which side was responsible, etc. The great thing before the Commission was to consider means of averting an unfortunate clash of arms which was immediately threatening. He wondered whether or not his Chinese colleague really wanted to avoid the armed clash that was menacing Shanghai. If his Chinese colleague sincerely entertained such a desire he ought to agree on the necessity of searching at once for a suitable way of accomplishing it. He recalled that only the previous night the Chinese Civil Delegate had promised him to do his best to withdraw the Paoantui (Peace Preservation Corps) from places where Japanese residents were living or from positions close to the Headquarters of the Naval Landing Party, yet this morning not only had the Paoantui not been withdrawn, but units of the Chinese army had entered the prohibited zone. His Naval Landing Party had not yet done anything in preparation (to resist an attack) but he wanted to know at once if anything could be devised to avoid an armed clash."

Reinforcements

The Chinese Civil Delegate's reply to this was that promise which he had made as the Mayor had not been carried out because of the arrival of Japanese naval reinforcements. The fair-minded reader may judge whether (with the certain knowledge possessed by the Japanese side that the Chinese were occupying with regular army units the prohibited area, plus the aforesaid greatly augmented Peace Preservation Corps and military works, and were taking up a challenging position in close proximity to the Japanese positions,) the Japanese authorities were not justified in summoning reinforcements, seeing that there were nearly 30,000 civilians including women and children to protect, who undoubtedly would have been the immediate target of Chinese attack if they had broken through the Japanese defence? Any responsible government would have been criminally negligent if it had failed to take such precautions. These reinforcements were not summoned until the situation as revealed by Chinese intransigeance had become so critical as to justify the expectation of an immediate attack by the Chinese. When the Chinese attack did eventuate, the small Japanese defence force was so overwhelmingly outnumbered that it was only through the most desperate and heroic fighting that the attackers were held at bay. Some day the story of that epic struggle against stupendous odds will be told. Moreover, what made the position seem well-nigh hopeless at the time was the delay in the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, which were detained two precious days because of typhoon weather. Does this look like Japanese aggression?

Willingness to Co-operate

To return to the Joint Commission meeting of August 12th, the Japanese Civil Delegate repeated that "he wished to emphasize his willingness to co-operate with the Chinese delegates or with the Joint Commission in devising some way to avert the threatened clash which seemed imminent. That was his earnest intention and he hoped he would not be misunderstood. He had already telegraphed to his colleague in Nanking (Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy) asking for his assistance in approaching the Chinese Government to do everything possible to avert a serious clash in Shanghai. He was going to do his utmost to that end and he hoped the Joint Commission would do something to help." Continuing he drew attention to a detachment of Chinese regular troops which had occupied an area around Haskell Road opposite a section of the Settlement boundary quite close to the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. He readily agreed to a suggestion of the Italian Civil Delegate that a detachment of neutral troops should be posted in that section so as to preclude the necessity of Japanese forces occupying it, thus minimizing the danger of a clash at that point. However no Italian troops were then available and the other neutral members stated they could not offer troops of their respective nationalities for the purpose. In answer to an enquiry of a neutral member if the Chinese detachment mentioned could not be withdrawn, the Chinese Civil Delegate stated "that the Chinese had a right to be there" and suggested that the Japanese side should make some move. The answer to this of course is that the Chinese detachment was there in violation of the 1932 agreement, and as regards the suggestion that the Japanese side should make some move, as a matter of fact there were no Japanese forces posted in that section at the time of the meeting, but the Japanese naval authorities had intimated they would be compelled to station a detachment there in self-defence unless the Chinese units withdrew.

It was evident that the neutral members of the Joint Commission, at the meeting of August 12, were of the opinion that the Chinese army had violated the Peace Agreement of 1932 by entering the prohibited area, but it is very much to be deplored that they did not make a formal protest against this violation. They appeared to consider that this was the function of the respective Ambassadors, whose representatives they were.

Flying Over Settlement

As a further illustration of Chinese intransigeancy, it may be mentioned that at a Consular Body meeting on August 15, the Japanese Consul-General gave an undertaking that his side would not fly bombing planes over the foreign areas south of the Soochow Creek provided the Chinese side gave a similar undertaking. The offer subsequently was rejected by the Chinese Mayor on the specious ground that China claimed air sovereignty over the foreign areas. The claims of humanity were thus weighed against technicalities and found wanting. Nevertheless the Japanese undertaking was adhered to.

Lest the Japanese side be accused of unfairness in quoting ex parte statements, it is here stated that they are perfectly willing to agree to the publication of the complete minutes of the meetings of the Joint Commission of June 23 and August 12 if there is no objection on the part of the other members of the Commission. The Japanese side feel that the unreserved publication of these records will greatly strengthen their contention that the blame and responsibility for the present hostilities at Shanghai must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the Chinese authorities.

A culminating piece of evidence of the Japanese determination to exert all means of averting a conflict with the Chinese in this area may be cited. On the afternoon of August 13 the Japanese Consul-General through an intermediary enlisted the good offices of his American, British and French colleagues, who saw the Chinese Mayor on his behalf and suggested (subject to the approval of the higher authorities) the restoration of the status quo ante by mutual withdrawal, that is, the withdrawal of the Chinese armed forces from the prohibited area and the concurrent withdrawal of the Japanese naval reinforcements. Had the Chinese side possessed a sincere desire to preserve the peace, such an offer would have been seized upon with avidity and extraordinary measures would have been taken to meet it. Instead of this the Mayor received the proposal without enthusiasm, merely contenting himself with a statement that the suggestion would be transmitted to Nanking for consideration. When it is remembered that Chinese military units attacked the same night, this casual attitude is indeed illuminating.

Nanking's Action

No impartial person can read the foregoing and avoid the inescapable conclusion that the Chinese oligarchy at Nanking and its minions deliberately chose the Shanghai area as a theatre for major military operations against the Japanese; that the Japanese side went to extremes in trying to avoid a conflict and that the Chinese authorities were only giving lip service to the cause of peace while completing their plans for an attack on districts north of the Soochow Creek in which are situated the large centres of Japanese population and of economic activities; that the Japanese naval authorities delayed until almost too late in bringing in reinforcements for self-defence, and that, if the defence force (not without subsequent augmentation) had not successfully resisted the Chinese onslaught, all Japanese would have been massacred. It is clear that the Chinese side wantonly violated the 1932 Peace Agreement on a flimsy and wholly untenable pretext. The Japanese troops in their recent advances over the former prohibited area have discovered defence works whose character of permanence and elaboration prove that they had taken a long time to construct, thus substantiating the Japanese contention that military preparations were being made long before the hostilities commenced. In choosing the Shanghai area for major warfare, the Chinese authorities acted in cynical disregard of an expected catastrophe in which they knew that millions of their own people, mostly of the poorer class, would be involved, besides the thousands of neutral foreigners. Their design obviously was to provoke foreign intervention because of the large foreign interests centred at Shanghai, and to this end their "leaders" are with nauseating hypocrisy broadcasting to the countries of the world, hoping with lying propaganda and appeals to the emotions to accomplish this intervention. Further proof that the Nanking Government deliberately provoked a conflict in Shanghai may be found in that Government's warning to the foreign (non-Japanese) diplomatic representatives at Nanking on August 13, while negotiations were still going on, to have their nationals in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts of the International Settlement evacuated within the course of the same day. This is a clear indication that the Nanking Government had already reached an irrevocable decision to fight in the Shanghai area and to subject the districts mentioned to the forces of destruction. As a matter of fact the Chinese bombing occurred the very next day.

Journalists Assailed

Many of the foreign journalists in Shanghai have degraded a noble calling by prostituting their pens in gross misrepresentation, using the contemptible device of the half truth and the suggestion of the false. A comparison of their published accounts of current "war news" with the confirmed events will show their dishonesty, as they cannot blame these discrepancies entirely on the unreliability of Chinese communications. They are rendering a grave disservice to their nationals and to the cause of international peace with all it connotes, especially in a cosmopolitan place like Shanghai. Blind prejudice and self-interest are the mainsprings of their canards, palpable to all but those who share their aberrations. How little of condemnation (not to mention a complete absence of sympathy) has been heard of such Chinese atrocities as the horrible massacre at Tungchow, of the brutal murder of the two Japanese naval men at Hungjao, completely substantiated by a subsequent joint enquiry and by independent testimony, and of the terrible loss of life in the foreign areas due to Chinese bombing? The apologists for the last named will no doubt say that it was caused by the berthing of the Japanese flagship at a place which exposed the foreign areas to attack, as if in any case that excused the Chinese airmen in attempting to seek safety by retreating over those areas when they had miles of expanse in other directions in which to fly away. It may be instructive here to recall that in 1927 when the British were the principal objects of attack, a number of warships of that nationality were berthed alongside both banks of the Whangpoo in positions protective of British nationals and property. It is true that China had no fighting aeroplanes in those days but she had other offensive weapons including artillery, and had these warships been attacked it were idle to deny that they would have retaliated and would have refused to vacate their positions in the same circumstances as the Japanese in Shanghai find themselves in to-day. Moreover in that year Great Britain ultimately brought out four brigades of troops to Shanghai, equipped with artillery and aeroplanes, and was using the Settlement as a base in her self-defence operations against the Chinese. At one time it was reported that Great Britain was contemplating the recovery by armed force of her concession at Hankow, and if that campaign had eventuated can anyone deny that the Settlement here would have been used as a base of military operations?

Not Enemy of China

Japan is not the enemy of the Chinese people with whom she sincerely desires to cultivate the closest relations. No unbiased economist can fail to support the view that China and Japan are complementary territories, and that if no baneful influences are made to intervene, the two countries will, from sheer economic urge, gravitate towards economic co-operation to the common benefit of the peoples of both nations. The real enemies of the Chinese people are the coterie at Nanking and their venal satellites, foreign and Chinese, with their perverse policies and pursuit of self-interest, caring little for the welfare of the people they "misrepresent." For many years they have been diligently—and with calculated malice and complete irresponsibility—instilling into the minds of their countrymen, old and young alike, a hatred and contempt of Japan. These inculcations are finding their natural corollary to-day, and so it is Japan's task to expose and to extirpate this artificial anti-Japanism and to place the relations of the two peoples on a sane and healthy basis. Had there been a real and widespread development of political or national consciousness among the Chinese masses, an outraged public opinion would surely have questioned and checked the autocratic arrogation of authority by the Nanking clique as well as the swift rise to affluence of its members. That corruption is still rife in Chinese officialdom, any purveyor of foreign material for Government use, especially of war material, can attest, if he is honest enough or courageous enough to do so.

Poor Propagandist

Japan pleads guilty to being a poor propagandist. Especially does she plead guilty to abstention from mendacious propaganda at Geneva and elsewhere where Chinese and their paid spokesmen pour forth their false vapourings with consummate hypocrisy. In any case "propaganda" had come to be invested with a sinister meaning—a dissemination of false news—and it may be that a self-respecting nation hesitates to use the dubious service it dispenses. Any informed foreign official in China knows of the wide ramifications of the opium traffic in this country in which high Chinese officials work hand in glove with notorious criminals, as is evidenced by the recent collaboration of these elements in official "opium suppression." Yet witness the Chinese pharisaical outpourings at Geneva, speaking presumably with "their tongues in their cheeks."

Let the perfervid friends of China and the Japonophobes remember that the principal leaders at Nanking are the same men who ten years ago were actively allied with the communists, and that but for the timely protection of their national armed forces they would have been sacrificed on the altar of Bolshevism. It may also be well for them to remember that their armed forces have been long in China and are still here to protect them against their best friends. The Chinese have manifested their inherent xenophobia many times in the past and it has not always been directed against the Japanese. Frequently no nice distinctions have been made and this also is commended for remembrance.

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South American Delegates to Move Proposal

Geneva, Sept. 23.

Well-informed circles revealed yesterday that several South American delegations may submit at the present session of the League Assembly the draft of a resolution previously approved by the Great Powers inviting Italy to re-enter the League. It is understood that the text of the draft will include arguments for facilitating the settlement of the Ethiopian problem.—Havas.

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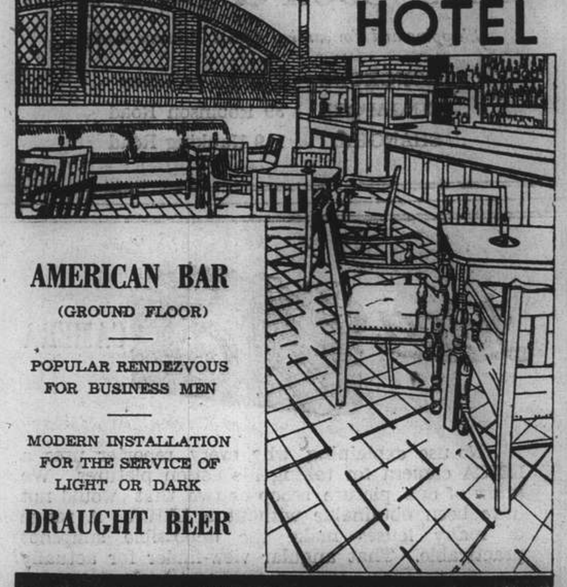

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All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

DEATHS

WILLIAMS.—On August 14, 1937, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, ALFRED AUGUSTINE WILLIAMS, aged 52 years, of the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. Funeral services will be held to-morrow, Saturday, September 25, at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road at 2 p.m. 9857

JACOBY.—On Tuesday, September 21, 1937, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, MAX JACOBY, aged 26 years, of the Union Brewery, Ltd. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held to-day, Friday, September 24, at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at 4 p.m. 9858

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE NAUGHTY ANIMAL

Mr. Suesama Okamoto has taken pains elaborately to prove what few people will endeavour to deny: that the Chinese Government, faced in the North by unwarranted aggression from Japan, decided that the politico-military needs of the situation demanded the combination of resistance in the North with a strong attack on Japanese forces in the Shanghai area. Mr. Okamoto's statement may also be cordially endorsed in its contention that he, as representing the Japanese Government here, did his best in the few weeks leading up to the outbreak to keep Shanghai clear of hostilities. He was supported by a marked mitigation in the asperity of the Japanese Landing Party's occasions. He was assisted by co-operation from the City Government of Shanghai so far as that administration could control local events. Unfortunately, in endeavouring to throw on Chinese shoulders all the blame for the gradual increase in local tension and for breaches of the Peace Agreement of 1932, he entirely overlooks the progressive measures which the Japanese Naval garrison took from 1932 onwards to usurp the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the Settlement, to flaunt the preparedness of the armed might of that garrison, to convert Hongkew and Yangtszepoo into what became increasingly a Japanese enclave and therefore a clear menace to the security for which the Peace Preservation Corps, with Japanese approval, was originally intended to provide. No-one who recalls the various local "incidents"—some of them more accurately described as "mare's nests"—which incessantly demanded the alertness of high officials of the Municipal Council to an extent altogether beyond their intrinsic significance can be blind to an aspect of the situation which, not unnaturally, cannot be taken into account by Mr. Okamoto but which is vital to a fair appreciation of the issues involved. The nice adjustment of responsibility for breaches of the Peace Agreement cannot be satisfactorily achieved without consideration of those points and particularly of the Chinese argument that the proceedings of the Joint Commission on which Mr. Okamoto so firmly relies were, by circumstances not entirely within Japanese control, transformed into machinery less for supervising the observance of the agreement by both sides than for registering Japanese protests.

Mr. Okamoto graphically reveals the extent to which he went in relying on the efficacy of his co-operation for preserving the peace of Shanghai. His *bona fides* in that matter cannot be disputed. He took risks which might have seriously prejudiced his own position with his Government and evidently the rapid concentration of the Chinese forces in vastly superior numbers severely tested the comparatively small garrison at the disposal of the Japanese Naval Commander. No doubt the reinforcement and military armament of the Chinese Preservation Corps could be regarded as a technical breach of the Peace Agreement, but in the light of the constant pressure exerted by Japanese militarism on the Government at Nanking and the reflection of that pressure by Japanese activities in the Settlement, it is not unreasonable to argue that the conditions in which the Peace Agreement was signed had been radically changed. China, in fact, whether in Shanghai, East Hopei or Peiping, had been put in the position of the little animal who, liable to attack, was so naughty as to prepare to defend itself. Mr. Okamoto's personal conscience is justifiably so clear in this matter that he may be forgiven his apparent lack of perception that the course of events in China since September 1931 should impel a Japanese spokesman to tread more delicately even than Agag in dilating on the subject of breaches of agreement. So allegations that the Chinese authorities have been concerned to strengthen their defences are apt to leave the critic cold, as he ponders over the extravagant claims of Japan's military and naval representatives here and in the North to order the goings of the people of this country and to develop an ever-increasing control over Chinese territory. Such encroachment which, despite the welcome but abortive evolution of the "new concept" of China in Tokyo, never paused in its stride, could not but drive its victim to the desperation of resistance. That fundamental fact is not disposed of in Mr. Okamoto's study of the local situation here.

With Mr. Okamoto's suggestion that the Powers were remiss in failing to summon a round table conference to discuss the future status of Shanghai there may be some measure of agreement, but it must be confessed that, apart from their world-preoccupations, the Powers could not have felt that opportunity for such a discussion was facilitated by the aggressive trend of Japan's policy. Just as they were opposed to consideration of the scheme for a demilitarized zone because it definitely took shape under the shadow of the attack on Shanghai in 1932, so they could not expect practical results from discussions which were bound to raise the whole question of Japanese intentions as betokened by the uninterrupted march of events in the North. Perhaps it would have been better for Shanghai had they faced those difficulties, but he would be a bold man who would aver that such action would have borne fruit, especially in view of the chequered story of the International Settlement's own efforts to secure Japanese co-operation in solving problems of the outside roads and the inspection of factories. Mr. Okamoto plaintively describes his own country as a bad propagandist. No-one will quarrel with the description, for nothing could be so damaging to the case which he painstakingly seeks to establish than Japan's own actions in China during the last six years. Nor does he do himself justice when he ventures to go beyond Shanghai and launch an attack on the personnel of the Government at Nanking. Even if it be conceded that his picturesque charges are justified—a view which this journal must not be taken to endorse—it may pertinently be asked whether on that account a friendly neighbour desirous of cultivating the "closest relations with the Chinese people" is entitled to descend in overwhelming force on that people's shores and spread death and destruction in assertion of the altruistic desire to change its leaders. Logic moreover is not Mr. Okamoto's strong point, for he attributes the main responsibility for the sins of the Chinese Government to the lack of "political or national consciousness among the Chinese masses." So it is not surprising that the armed forces now operating in China at Japan's bidding are not able notably to distinguish between those whom Mr. Okamoto describes as enemies and those whom he clasps to his bosom as friends. It is unnecessary perhaps to recall that the attempt by Tokyo—repeated by Mr. Okamoto—to draw a parallel between the present situation and that of 1927 when the British Defence Force came to Shanghai has been devastatingly exposed in London. Mr. Okamoto's catholic taste in perusing the foreign press has apparently not led him to that discovery. The concluding passages of his statement show an abandonment of the earlier effort to be objective. Breathless incoherence marks its criticisms of world opinion as of the Chinese Government. That sure sign of a bad case evokes sympathy for a diplomat gallantly struggling with adversity. It does not detract from the accuracy of his assessment of the propaganda to which it thus makes contribution.

THANKS TO HONGKONG

The "grouses" of some of the refugees from Shanghai who are in Hongkong are not borne out by many of those who have now returned. One family which was quartered in the Central British School in Kowloon for a few days, while they looked about for other accommodation, state that they have nothing but praise and gratitude for the Hongkong workers who saw to their well-being. At first things were very uncomfortable. The refugees had to sleep on floors, on hard army matresses, with coarse sheets and one army blanket apiece. But those who had realised that being a refugee was not quite the same thing as visiting the Colony as a holidaymaker, were prepared for a bit of discomfort, and were filled with thanks for whatever was done for them. Hongkong residents contributed soft pillows and more suitable linen to the camp. They sent comforts of all descriptions to the refugees in the school. The school matron and the headmaster and his wife did wonderful service in looking after their unwelcome guests. A young Hongkong business man who had been granted the usual three weeks summer leave, gave up a trip to other ports in order to devote his full attention to the refugees, and all the thanks he seems to have got is a long list of complaints, many of them about the most trivial matters, sent to him every morning. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Hongkong seem to have covered themselves with glory. They were on hand in the Central British School at all hours, working the telephones, running errands, and generally making themselves most useful. Hongkong's efforts to cope with a flood of helpless women and children seem to have been most praiseworthy, and apart from individual "grouses," the lot of the Shanghai refugee seems to have been made as easy as the circumstances permitted.

A FRENCH HOSTAGE

The arrest of the French Consul in Malaga by the Spanish Nationalists as a reprisal for the apprehension of Commander Julian Troncoso, accused of being implicated in the attempt to seize a Spanish government submarine at Brest, throws an interesting light upon the attitude of the Nationalists towards the demand for recognition which has been one of General Franco's main objectives. It is necessary that a government which desires recognition should behave in a manner deserving of it, and there can be little doubt that this last incident indicates a degree of irresponsibility which should make recognition undesirable. It is, perhaps, natural that the Nationalists should seek to capture one of their enemy's submarines, natural, though perhaps rash, that they should even make an attempt upon a craft harbouring in a port of a neighbouring country. The attempt, daring as it was, will undoubtedly commend itself to those who admire deeds of derring-do, and there will be plenty of sympathy with the motives which actuated the endeavour. Had the marauders succeeded in getting away with the submarine probably nothing more would have been heard about it. But they failed, and some of those who were involved have been captured. They are very obviously guilty of at least a breach of the peace so far as French law is concerned, and it is the duty of the government to vindicate its authority. The arrest of the French Consul at Malaga, apparently as a hostage for Commander Troncoso and his companions, is an endeavour to bring pressure upon the French government to change what would normally be an ordinary process of law and to secure Troncoso's release. Such an action indicates a singular lack of appreciation by General Franco's government of the requirements of international comity, and discounts suggestions that the Nationalists are yet deserving that recognition for which they make so much clamour.

ACCURACY IN BOMBING

The British public has been very exercised over the appalling results of bombing in Shanghai and Nanking, and it is not surprising therefore that the question of the accuracy of modern air bombing has been vigorously discussed. Commander Carlyon Bellairs, who formerly lectured at the Royal Naval College, has contributed to the "Daily Sketch" some illuminating comments. He takes the view that the public is misled by the accuracy of bombing in such demonstrations as at Hendon where most elaborate rehearsals have to be carried out and measurements of wind and height are most carefully made so that the exact spot at which to release the smoke bomb is determined. A German expert is quoted as having found by experience in Spain that from only a few hundred yards up a target of less than 500 yards in length and 150 yards in breadth can be hit only by chance. In experiments carried out by the Royal Navy with ships going only 22 knots under wireless control Commander Bellairs says:

> Out of 337 bombs there were only 10 hits from heights of 5,000 feet to 12,000 feet. Be it remembered that the targets were going only half-speed, with no disturbing gun-fire or fighting planes to interfere with the bombers. No sensible critic ever expects that the results of peace practice will be duplicated in war in regard to the gun, the torpedo, or the bomb.

He also adds that peace practice has been much exaggerated and official reports have sometimes been in error. Reasons for these inaccuracies lie particularly in oscillations which may be as much as five degrees, producing an error of about 600 feet in the fall of a bomb from a height of 8,000 feet. This does not take into account the pitchings and rollings of the bomber and the effect of the current of the wind of which the aeroplane has no knowledge. Commander Bellairs says:

> In wind blowing 40 miles an hour the bomb during 28 seconds of travel from a height of 12,000 feet will be carried 1,643 feet away from the position where it would have fallen on a calm day.
>
> These considerations go to explain why the Greek planes all failed to hit the old ships of their navy when the rebellion broke out, and why the obsolete Dutch rebel ship was hit once when the planes had the strictest orders to drop their bombs at least 400 yards ahead or astern, so as to intimidate the mutineers without damaging the ship.

This expert opinion goes to show how really impossible it is to pretend that the aeroplane can achieve a reasonable accuracy in its attempts to bomb. It proves that there is all the more ground for arguing that bombing in urban areas is itself a clear invitation to that war on civilians which theoretically civilized airmen intend to avoid.

A Country Diary

Sept. 18.—When Mahomet, desiring the presence of Mount Safa which refused to come to him, solved his problem by walking to it, there was not a war on. My present solution of a somewhat similar problem is to sit in an upstairs verandah and let the country come to me through the medium of the tree-tops...a process which can be full of interest, particularly if you are visited by a small flock of Webb's Crow-Tits as I was this morning. These reddish-brown little birds are well worth watching, though one seldom gets the opportunity to see them in action for long owing to their love of reeds and thick undergrowth: but there they were this morning giving their shrill yet musical little call, feeding and doing acrobatics in the thick foliage at the top of a willow-tree...and, most comical of all, fighting after their own fashion (which is to bite one another's legs) when quarrelling over any juicy tit-bits. These quaint little creatures might be described as some of Nature's step-children which even the expert nomenclators did not know how to adopt into the ordinary families: they were not true Titmice; they were very near the wrens in habit; and to cap it all they had high beaky noses not unlike a Parrot's. So the scientists, being unable to introduce them into any respectable family, called them *Paradoxornithidae* (which sounds like an ornithological swear-word) and left them severely alone: we call them Crow-Tits and have the alternative of calling them Parrot-bills if we prefer it. But, somehow, I do not like that second name: it sounds to me far too much like a street-urchin calling out to a passing stranger, "'Ullo Nosey!"

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1877

From Tientsin:—The dry weather and the heat continue. It is quite unseasonable to have the mercury rising above 90°, as it has been doing of late. I am told that a very marked change has taken place in the climate of this place within the last 40 or 50 years. An intelligent man says he can remember when, during the winter, the water in their waterkongs would freeze solid in one night, in the best protected and warmest houses, a thing which never occurs now in an ordinary house. I've no doubt but this statement will help to strengthen or weaken some one's theory concerning changes of temperature and the causes thereof. Perhaps I ought to add that some of the "oldest inhabitants" among the foreigners think they have observed the same tendency. There have been frequent small fires of late in and about the city. A young lad, who is missing is supposed to have been burned to death in one which occurred last night on the river bank east of the city. They are generally charged to incendiaries. Cholera seems to be decreasing among the Chinese; and, as the water in the ponds is decreasing, perhaps the supply of hemp also—we are glad to report some diminution in the amount of offensive odour floating about promiscuously. A gentleman walking on the plain last evening came near being shot by a Chinese, who had been sent out to shoot ownerless dogs. We would recommend care in the exercise of this recreation. Mr. O. N. Denny, U.S. Consul for Tientsin arrived last night. He took charge of the Consulate to-day, September 20.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

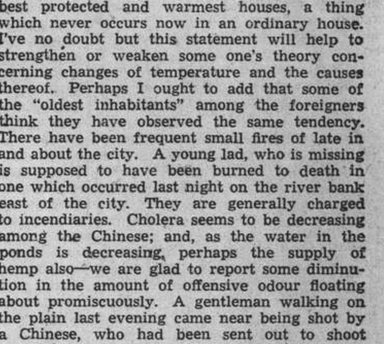
Yesterday	Min.	68.5	Max.	76.0
Same date, 1936	Min.	70.0	Max.	89.5

Rainfall 0.18

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min.	67.6	Max.	75.2
Same date, 1936	Min.	64.2	Max.	91.4

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 22nd:—Normal to high and steady pressure over China, Korea and Japan. The typhoon over the Pacific is stationary. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Showery in places in China.

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Overcast and showery weather. West-north-westerly breezes. High and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and fine weather with moderate north-easterly to south-easterly winds around Shantung. Cloudy to overcast with local showers or mist and unsteady breezes in the Yangtze Valley: with northerly to easterly winds or breezes over the Eastern Sea and Formosa. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 6 a.m., within 120 miles, latitude 18, longitude 131, direction north-east, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

S.V.C. Service Committee.—The undermentioned donations are gratefully acknowledged:—Receipt No. 1 $10, 2 $10, 3 $20, 4 $100, 5 $50, 6 $50, 7 $20, 8 $100, 9 $10, 10 $10, 11 $10, 12 $50, 13 $15, 14 $25, 15 $25, 16 $25, 17 $25, 17 $25, 18 $20, 19 $10. Total $585. JOHN MCNEILL, *Hon. Secretary.*

BRITONS IN NANKING PREPARE AGAINST BOMBING

Embassy Staff Partly Moved to H.M.S. Bee: Others Quartered in the ss. Whangpu

200 KILLED IN WEDNESDAY'S AIR RAIDS

Nanking, Sept. 23.

EMERGENCY arrangements have been completed by the British Embassy here for the protection of British nationals in Nanking as a result of the Japanese threat to destroy the capital.

These include the transfer to H.M.S. Bee of those members of the Embassy staff who are doing telegraph and clerical work, as it is considered impossible for them to perform their duties efficiently under repeated bombings.

Both the Embassy and the Consulate, however, will function as usual. Mr. R. G. Howe, the Chargé d'Affaires, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser, the Military Attaché, have decided to remain at the Embassy, while Mr. H. I. Prideaux-Brune, the Consul, is staying at the Consulate.

Other arrangements include the evacuation of British nationals—excepting the Embassy and Consulate staffs, Britons in the service of the Chinese Government, and the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company—to the Butterfield & Swire steamer Whangpu, which is lying several miles upriver, for a day or two to see how the situation develops.

Interviewed by Reuter, a spokesman of the British Embassy declared that "Mr. Howe is in residence at the Embassy and all the members of the Embassy and Consulate staffs are at their posts."

"Nineteen British subjects, apart from members of the Embassy and Consulate staffs," he said, "are residing inside the city, these including Customs and Postal officials and members of the staffs of British firms.

"Special arrangements have been made for their safety."

"Fifteen other British subjects, and several people of other nationalities," the spokesman stated, "are at present living aboard the Whangpu. Some of these people will probably return to shore as soon as adequate arrangements can be made to enable them to live there in safety."

"All Britons in Nanking," he added, "are safe and well."

A Quiet Night

Nanking, Sept. 23.

With the expected night raids failing to materialize, Nanking passed an extremely quiet night. The capital is likely to be given a further breathing spell in view of unfavourable weather conditions. It is raining here at present, while visibility is poor.

The general opinion here is that the Japanese will probably subject the city to repeated raids in an effort to break the morale of Chinese resistance.

An accurate estimate of the casualties in yesterday's raids is still impossible, mainly because all killed and injured were quickly removed while the attacks were in progress.

With the exception of the refugee camp at Hsiakwan, however, where 100 refugees are reported to have been blown to bits, the casualties in other places are said to be small.

200 Casualties

Even at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, where five bombs hit and demolished buildings, only one person was killed and four were injured. It is believed that the total casualties do not amount to more than 200.

The only damage to foreign property yesterday was the sinking of pontoons of the International Export Company, a British concern.

While asserting that one Chinese 'plane was damaged and two pilots were injured, the Chinese claim that four Japanese 'planes were shot down and that three of these have been located.

The Chinese press to-day gives prominence to an interview with the British manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Mr. Munro Faure, in which he announces his decision to maintain the offices of his company in Nanking.

Journalists' Mecca

Nanking has become the Mecca of foreign press correspondents and cameramen, many of whom are said to be rushing to the capital from Shanghai. Several made the journey by motor-car last night and arrived here safely this morning.

The American cameramen who were scheduled to "shoot" scenes to-day behind the Chinese front at Shanghai decided late last night at Soochow to change their plans. They are now back in the capital ready to shoot scenes of bombings.—Reuter.

A False Alarm

Nanking, Sept. 23.

The threat of a Japanese air raid to-day failed to materialize, at least up to late to-night. Information was received at 4 p.m. that Japanese 'planes had left Shanghai en route to Nanking, and feverish preparations to meet them were made. The alarm, which is generally given fifteen to twenty minutes ahead of the actual arrival of invaders within the limits of the city; the motors of Chinese 'planes hummed; pilots rushed to be ready, and anti-aircraft units all over the city were ordered to take their positions. There was, however, no sign of Japanese 'planes.

Later it was learned that thirty Japanese 'planes had raided Kiangyin Forts at 6 p.m.—Reuter.

Kiangyin Raided

Kiangyin, the strongest Chinese fortification on the Yangtze River, was bombed for an hour yesterday afternoon by Japanese naval 'planes, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced last night.

A direct hit, according to the communique, was scored on a Ninghai-type cruiser, which ran aground. Three other men-of-war anchored off Kiangyin, the statement claimed, were set on fire.

The raid, which started at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was carried out in a rain, the announcement added.

Heavy Damage

Observation flights made by Japanese 'planes yesterday afternoon, Japanese naval authorities said, showed that heavy damage was caused to the forts and to the military barracks during the two-day raids.

China's strongest naval units, the Ninghai, built in Japan, and her sister-ship, the Pinghai, built in the Kiangnan Docks, Shanghai, have also been severely damaged, it was asserted.

The Pinghai, it was claimed, was hit by a bomb close to the bridge, where, it is assumed, a number of officers must have been killed and wounded.

The Ninghai, Japanese aerial observers discovered, was severely damaged by fire caused by a direct hit during Wednesday's raids.

Forces Strengthened

Soochow, Sept. 23

Chinese defence forces at Fushan harbour below Kiangyin, have been considerably strengthened following the recent appearance there of three Japanese warships as if looking for a place to land troops. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the Fushan harbour itself has been effectively blockaded.—Central News.

Thousands Die In Canton When Planes Attack

Scenes of Horror Follow Air Raids Over Poor Areas

NO MILITARY BUILDINGS HIT DURING DAY

Canton, Sept. 23.

Reuter's correspondent made a personal tour to-day of the areas devastated by Japanese 'planes. Whole streets of poorer dwellings in the vicinity of Tungshan, the eastern suburb of Canton, had been literally torn asunder by the explosions of bombs.

In some places the corpses were as thick as flies on fly-paper, with limbs and mutilated bodies piled in the utmost confusion. Hundreds of weeping women were scrambling in the ruins for the remains of relatives, while thousands more roamed the streets terror-stricken and bewildered, their minds partially deranged by the horrors of yesterday and to-day.

Reuter estimates that several thousand persons must have been killed or maimed, although it will be days, maybe weeks, before an accurate check can be accomplished.

To-day's casualties dwarfed those in Shanghai on Bloody Saturday.

Objectives Unknown

Foreign observers are puzzled over the nature of Japanese objectives, as not one Government building or military establishment was hit.

Most of the missiles had fallen in the densely packed dwelling areas of the poorer classes, reducing the buildings and their occupants to mincemeat.

One ancient Chinese woman was killed while sitting at her front door. She still remained upright, quiet in death.

A grim-faced Chinese gentleman raised a piece of matting and displays to Reuter's correspondent a mass of mangled remnants, saying simply; "This was my wife."

A children's school in the vicinity of Tungshan was completely demolished. Fortunately, because of the holidays, the occupants were few in number.

Two More Raids

Canton, Sept. 23.

Allowing the populace no respite, Japanese 'planes subjected Canton to another two raids this morning. The first occurred at four o'clock, when a lone Japanese machine dropped five bombs. While en route to and returning from its objective, the 'plane flew low over Shameen, particularly when over the British bridge.

The second raid began at 8.30 o'clock. At least ten heavy bombers and a number of smaller fighters participated in the attack. The sky in all directions was brimful of aerial activity. Fights, bombings and the bursting of anti-aircraft shells presented an amazing spectacle against the clear blue morning sky.

The raiders flew in perfect formation of threes and methodically loosed bombs at their objectives, which have not yet been ascertained although believed to be the aerodromes and Government buildings.

Tremendous crowds of Chinese sought safety during the raid on the Shakee Bund, which is on the fringe of Shameen, where they silently watched the Japanese 'planes proceed with their work of destruction.—Reuter.

Two Planes Down

Canton, Sept. 23.

The air raids on Canton yesterday cost the Japanese air force two heavy bombers the wrecks of which lie in the suburbs of China's southern metropolis.—Central News.

Japanese Bomb Mission And Hospital

Tientsin, Sept. 23.

Japanese bombers dropped 30 bombs to-day on the Jesuit mission and women's hospital at Sienhsien, Hopei Province, one of the largest mission stations in China.

The Bishop's residence and hospital were hit, but although over 100 French and Chinese priests and foreign sisters, including Americans, Canadians and Hungarians, are attached to the mission, there were no casualties.

Vigorous protests have been lodged with the Japanese authorities by the consulates concerned.—Reuter.

Paotingfu Fall Looms as Large Forces Converge

Night Outflanking Move by Japanese Succeeds

CHINESE PLANES ACT

Shantung Brought Into Hostilities

Peiping, Sept. 23.

After severe fighting for two days, Japanese troops this morning almost reached the walls of Paotingfu, the fall of which is momentarily expected.

Chinese troops, holding prepared defences on the south bank of the Tao River, stubbornly resisted fierce Japanese attacks, but yesterday morning the Japanese turned the Chinese left flank at Mancheng after a night assault.

At dusk yesterday the Japanese crossed the river opposite the Chinese centre and stormed the formidable network of trenches, pill-boxes and redoubts. They held tenaciously to their gains and then advanced ten miles as far as the village of Kuochang, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway line, only a half mile north of Paotingfu.

During the fighting, two Japanese 'planes were shot down north of Paotingfu by Chinese anti-aircraft batteries, which were in action for the first time in North China.

Shantung province yesterday was brought within the scope of hostilities, when Japanese naval aircraft bombed Tsining and Yenchow. The action is regarded as significant, as hitherto the attitude of Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, towards the Sino-Japanese conflict had been doubtful.

Meanwhile a Japanese force thrusting north along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway aboard an armoured-train engaged in strenuous fighting with Chinese troops near Pingtichuan in Suiyuan.—Reuter.

Fengchen's Fall

Nanking, Sept. 23.

The fall of Fengchen where the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway crosses the Charhar border into Suiyuan, was confirmed in official despatches from Taiyuan. Chinese troops evacuated the city on Sept. 17 after vigorous resistance.

The Japanese delivered their first attack on Fengchen on Sept. 16. Next morning they started an enveloping movement while their big guns and aeroplanes subjected the city to terrific bombardment. That afternoon, the southern city wall collapsed under incessant artillery pounding. Hand-to-hand fighting which ensued lasted until 10 o'clock that evening when the Chinese evacuated.

Charhar Irregulars Rebel

Taiyuan, Sept. 23.

More than 500 "irregulars" at Changpei, about 40 kilometres north of Kalgan in Charhar, have rebelled against the Japanese, according to a report received here to-day.

The Chief of the Japanese special service section in Charhar is reported to have been killed and several other Japanese officers captured by the mutineers who are now moving north-westward.—Central News.

MANY PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

Short-term Offenders May Be Enlisted in Forces

Prisoners who have been sentenced to, or are serving, imprisonment terms not longer than five years have been ordered released from penitentiaries throughout the country by the Ministry of Justice, according to a Nanking special despatch to the "Lih Pao" in its issue this morning.

The wholesale release was reported to be explained on the defensive war China is now fighting against Japan and the fact that all man power available should be mobilized for the struggle.—Central News.

BERLIN TO REFUSE LEAGUE WORK

Germany Cannot Sit with Soviet Delegate

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Informed quarters here state that the German Government will decline the invitation addressed to it by the League of Nations' Secretariat to be represented on the Advisory Committee on the Sino-Japanese conflict, Germany, it will be recalled, was represented on a similar committee set up in 1933.

Political circles here stress that Germany does not desire to take part in the deliberations of a body to which she is opposed in principle and which includes persons like the Valencia Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, who have publicly insulted the head of the German Reich. It is furthermore pointed out that Germany will abstain from taking part in the Geneva negotiations to avoid being involved in consultations with Soviet diplomatic representatives which would imply an impossible co-operation with them.—Trans-Ocean.

CUSTOMS PROBLEM IN TIENTSIN

Special Traders Asked to Wait Until Taking Over

Tientsin, Sept. 23.

Japanese "special traders" have made representations to the Japanese authorities to facilitate the resumption of business with official protection, in view of the gradual return to normal conditions, according to the "Yung Pao."

The business of the "traders," it says has been at a complete standstill since the Lukouchiao incident.

"The Japanese authorities," the newspaper continues, "have approved in principle, but are of the opinion that it is better to delay resumption of business pending the taking over of the Chinese Customs. In this connection, consultations are reported to be proceeding between the authorities concerned."—Reuter.

LATEST VIEWS OF BATTERED NORTH STATION

Photos by V. F. Meisling.

Despite heavy damage from bombs and shells, the North Railway Station is still occupied by Central Government troops behind sandbags and barbed wire. Left, the freight shed and main station building as seen from Boundary Road which is littered with debris. Right, the large Administration Building, showing comparatively little damage; the lower floors are heavily sandbagged. A Japanese plane circling over the area when the photographs were being taken was greeted with a sputter of machine-gun fire.

Japan's Forces Arise At Dawn And Face Tokyo

Chinese Positions Bombed: Pootung Shelled

WET WEATHER PREVENTS ANY BIG GAINS

As an overture to yesterday's hostilities in the Shanghai area, all Japanese forces at the front, officers and men, rose at dawn, faced in the direction of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, and paid their respects to His Majesty, the Emperor. The occasion for the early morning formality was the autumnal festival date in Japan.

Later in the morning, Japanese warships lying in midstream off the O.S.K. Wayside Wharf opened up with a bombardment of the Pootung area immediately behind the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf on that side of the river. This shelling continued intermittently between 10 a.m. and about noon.

Shanghai also heard some shelling yesterday morning in the vicinity of the North Station and in Paoshan Road near the Commercial Press Building.

In the early afternoon, two Japanese warships—one lying in midstream near the Customs Lower Station and a second off Hunt's Wharf—shelled the Pootung side near the China Merchants Eastern Wharf and about one-half mile south-east of the Olivier Engineering Works respectively. There was also occasional shelling on Paoshan Road in the vicinity of the Water Tower.

The Japanese army air force "successfully" bombed Chinese artillery positions in the Shanghai area, the Japanese spokesman reported. He also said that advances of between four and five hundred metres were made along all army fronts despite bad weather and obstacles placed in the path of the advancing forces by Chinese troops.

Nantao Plans

"Nantao is considered a legitimate objective for Japanese airmen," said the spokesman at yesterday's press conference, "as long as troops and the Paoantui occupy it, or while the Chinese use it for a base of operations."

He further pointed out that the Japanese forces, as they did in the case of the recent concerted bombings of Nanking, would issue a formal notice warning inhabitants to leave or to withdraw from the neighbourhood of military establishments.

Chinese Report Advances

Successes of Chinese troops operating in the Lotien area were reported by a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference yesterday afternoon. To the north-west of Lotien, the Chinese had captured Yaoche while to the south of Lotien, the Chinese had pushed forward from Chinchiache to Nantangkou and Siaosootang, he said.

A Japanese force, numbering about 300 men, was surrounded in Yaoche on Wednesday, according to the spokesman. With the exception of one man who was captured alive, the rest were all killed in fighting, he said.

Chinese positions running along Yumeiche, Suchenche, Changchiache and Chintsun, south-east of Lotien, were the object of a strong Japanese attack on Wednesday, the spokesman said. The village Chintsun was heavily shelled by the enemy with the result that the trenches were destroyed.

Japanese Repulsed

Upon the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Chintsun-Changchiache line, the Japanese advanced to the villages, but were later driven out by the Chinese troops which counter-attacked after night fall, the spokesman said.

Japanese attacks on the Liuhang front throughout Wednesday were successfully repulsed, according to the spokesman. Chinese artillery tellingly replied to Japanese gun fire in the afternoon.

Only skirmishes took place along the Chapei front. There was some artillery firing. The Japanese also shelled and bombed Pootung. According to the spokesman, the Japanese did not attempt any landing.

Three Chinese aeroplanes flew over the eastern sector at 4.45 p.m. yesterday for reconnoitring purposes, the spokesman said.

Japanese Reinforcements

It has been ascertained that the Japanese troops operating in the region of Sootsun to the north-west of Lotien belong to the First and Second Regiment of the Garrison Force of Northern Formosa, according to the spokesman. Others operating in the vicinity of Yangchiatsun are from Manchuria, he said.

Four thousand Japanese troops landed yesterday afternoon at the O.S.K. Wharf, where five Japanese transports were moored alongside, the spokesman said. Japanese reinforcements which arrived here in the past week were estimated by the spokesman to be 40,000 strong.

Where the Tin Hat is Not in Favour

In spite of the large quantity of shrapnel, anti-aircraft shells, etc., which have landed in Shanghai Waterworks plant in Yangtszepoo, the 300 Chinese employees living there scorn the use of a tin hat. As a matter of fact, there is only one tin hat to go round. Since the hostilities began, there have been none who have volunteered to don the single tin hat. The plant has, at times, been right in the thick of the fighting, but the Chinese staff prefer to forego the doubtful privilege of wearing that tin hat. Rather than be thought "soft" by their colleagues, they go bare headed, and hope for the best.

SS. Conte Verde Is Saved From The Shipbreaker

Success Greets Final Effort to Refloat Italian Ship

NOW IN DRYDOCK AT HONGKONG

With only one chance to save the handsome ss. Conte Verde from the graveyard of a shipbreaker, a last determined effort by a fleet of churning tugs, aided by the season's highest tide and various salvage devices, proved successful and the big white liner was hauled off the rocks to ride safely away into deep water.

The news that the feat had been accomplished was received in Shanghai yesterday morning by the local office of Lloyd Triestino and loud was the rejoicing thereat.

It was stated that the Italian ship was refloated at 9 p.m. on Wednesday night and was to be placed in drydock yesterday to undergo repairs to her battered and bruised hull. The exact extent of the damages incurred by her being swept onto the rocks of Saiwan Bay by the typhoon which struck the Colony on September 2, had not yet been ascertained.

Others Still Aground

Still aground are the other two large ocean going liners Asama Maru and Tilamba which were likewise victimized by the Hongkong typhoon. The ss. Tilamba is expected to be refloated, but the salvage job required is considered a difficult one which will require another month. According to pictures taken since the typhoon, the plight of the British-India ss. Tilamba is much worse than that overcome by the Conte Verde. She is well down by the bow and her rudder juts into the air.

Cav. C. Polesello, General Agent of Lloyd Triestino in Shanghai, predicted yesterday that the Conte Verde would come to this port as soon as repairs were completed to pay a long-delayed visit.

CHANGE OF GUARD IN AMERICAN SECTOR

6th Marines Move Into Line Along Soochow Creek

The Fourth U.S. Marines were "out of the trenches" by 11 a.m. yesterday as the newly-arrived men of the 6th Regiment, U.S.M.C., moved into line along the American sector of the Settlement front. The Fourth Marines were relieved yesterday after being on front line duty since the opening of local hostilities.

All was quiet along Soochow Creek yesterday morning as the reinforcements moved up between 8 and 11 a.m. For a large proportion of the 6th Regiment who have been recruited only recently, it was the first experience of being placed on guard duty in a war zone.

After ten days, the men of the 6th Regiment will be relieved by the 4th Regiment, and thereafter the relief schedule is uncertain at present, Headquarters stated yesterday.

Approximately 1,000 U.S. Marines are kept on patrol duty along Soochow Creek between Yu Ya Ching Road and Ferry Road, which stretch covers the northern and most critical boundary of the American sector, facing Chapei on the other side of the Creek.

The units relieved from patrol duty are kept under stand-by orders.

The U.S. Marines' anti-aircraft unit comprising over 100 officers and men now stationed here will be assigned to internal duty for the most part, it was stated yesterday.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily report on S.M.C. refugee work for September 22 follows:—

No. of Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	120
No. of refugees therein	60,526
No. of refugees vaccinated	173
No. of refugees inoculated	2,373

British Press Much Moved By Nanking Raids

"Indiscriminate Cruelty" Roundly Condemned

HARDLY RECONCILABLE WITH ASSURANCES

London, Sept. 23.

The terms of the Japanese reply to the British Note on the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador in China, justify the fact that the Government regards the incident closed in the opinion of the Conservative press, which, however, expresses deep concern over the coincidental air raids on Nanking and Canton.

The attacks, it is remarked, are hard to reconcile with Japan's assurances and her concern over the safety of non-combatants and foreign rights and property.

Liberal opinion is voiced in the "News Chronicle," which, referring to the raids, says: "They are the worst examples of indiscriminate cruelty on a mass scale in modern history." The journal asks readers to turn to a half-page photograph of a wounded Chinese baby lying on a stretcher being bandaged by a Boy Scout and urges them to write to their representatives in the House of Commons demanding British action among the Powers to end indiscriminate bombing.

Voicing Labour opinion, the "Daily Herald" refers to the attacks on Nanking and Canton as acts of savagery and barbarism. Unless nations band together through the League of Nations, it adds, the fate of Nanking now may be the fate of their own capitals to-morrow.—Reuter.

Chinese Unity Consolidated

London, Sept. 22.

"There are as yet no clear signs that the Japanese Government has realized the effect on opinion throughout the world of the horrors of indiscriminate air raids on cities with densely crowded peaceful populations," declares the "Daily Telegraph" to-day.

"More far-sighted Japanese statesmen," the newspaper states, "must have begun to consider the effect of her policy on other Powers interested in China's fate. No ideological sympathy with Japan could comfort Germany for the loss of the Chinese market either through exclusion from it by Japanese industry or the devastation of China.

"By all signs, there is no weakening of Chinese hostility towards the invader. Slaughter and suffering have not shattered the new national feeling. They appear only to consolidate unity."

"The Japanese Government," the journal adds, "may well begin to consider what can be gained by plunging further into an enterprise which at each advance, inflicts a more exhausting strain without bringing the end nearer."—Reuter.

"The Times" Comment

London, Sept. 23.

Under the heading of "China at Bay," "The Times," in a leader to-day, says that Japan's reply on the wounding of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, is certainly far more satisfactory than her interim reply.

It is hard to see, however, how the extensive and ruthless bombing of Nanking can be reconciled with the statement by the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman that non-combatants will not be attacked and foreign interests will not be infringed upon.

The bombing, the journal proceeds, has aroused indignation and disgust in many countries, and British opinion is equally outraged by these strange methods of compelling the Chinese to "display sincerity" in their relations with Japan.

The plain man, who instinctively feels that such an operation would not have been attempted had the Chinese been in a position to undertake aerial reprisals against Japanese cities, is revolted by the overweeningness which inspires them.

Chinese Standing Firm

The Chinese, "The Times" continues, have shown no signs of collapsing in this undeclared war in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged. Their resistance may yet compel the Japanese General Staff to revise the estimate of a year's campaign, and it is possible that their example may hasten the unification of China for which General Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues have worked with unremitting zeal.

The news of the accession of the Communists to the Nanking forces indicates that the policy of the Japanese militarists has done more to weld China together in the last three years than Russian propaganda has done in fifteen years.

At present, "The Times" concludes, Japanese public opinion will not

(Continued on page 10).

U.S. Reserves All Rights To Compensations

Second Protest Lodged Over Nanking Bombings

JAPAN'S WARNING CALLED "IMPERTINENCE"

Washington, Sept. 22.

The earnest hope that a further air bombardment of Nanking will be avoided is expressed in a second and more vigorous protest sent to Japan to-day by the United States in regard to the bombing of the Chinese capital.

The American Government, the protest declares, reserves all rights, on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals, in respect of damages which might result from Japanese military operations in the Nanking area. The new representation differs from that made yesterday, being a formal written Note.

In announcing the second protest, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said a Japanese reply had been received but declined to reveal its nature.

Official reports to Washington, Mr. Hull stated, said one shell exploded in the American Embassy compound during one of the Japanese raids on Nanking, but there was no damage to American property or citizens.

He had not been approached, he added, on any proposal for a joint withdrawal of the British and American Ambassadors from Tokyo.

Contents of Protest

The latest American protest to Japan, referring to the Japanese warning that foreigners should evacuate Nanking, says "the American Government objects to such jeopardizing of the lives of its nationals and non-combatants generally and to the suggestion that its officials in Nanking should withdraw from areas in which they are lawfully carrying on their legitimate activities.

"The United States Government holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area in which resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to the principles of law and humanity.

"Moreover, the period allowed for the withdrawal is inadequate, and in view of the wide area of the Japanese bombing there can be no assurance that, even in the areas to which American nationals and non-combatants might withdraw, they will be secure.

"Experience has shown that, where bombing operations are engaged, no amount of solicitude on the part of the authorities responsible is effective in ensuring the safety of any persons or property within the area of such operations.

"The American Government strongly objects to the creation of a situation in consequence of which the United States Ambassador and other agencies of the United States Government are confronted with the alternative of abandoning establishments or of being exposed to grave hazards.

"The American Government cannot believe the intimation that the whole of the Nanking area may be subjected to bombing represents the considered intent of the Japanese Government.

"Therefore, the American Government is reserving all rights, on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals, in respect of damages which might result from Japanese military operations in Nanking, and expresses the earnest hope that a further bombing in Nanking will be avoided."

Envoy's Return Approved

Although official comment is withheld, officials of the State Department to-day manifested great pleasure at the reported return to the Embassy in Nanking of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Ambassador.

It was pointed out that Mr. Johnson had the State Department's full support and sympathy in taking refuge temporarily on board a gunboat, but officials had been deeply conscious of the resentment which the step had aroused in certain quarters in China and the United States.

Japan's warning to the foreign envoys to evacuate Nanking is an action "which, for impertinence, hits an all-time high," says the "Daily News" in an editorial to-day.

"The reply of the foreign Powers would seem obvious," the journal continues. "Acting in concert, their answer should have been a flat refusal to scuttle."

The 'Evening Star," alluding to the recent appeals for peace made by Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, says:

"If pious words by responsible, right-minded statesmen could avail, mankind long since would have been headed for a millenial of peace. Unfortunately, as events in Spain and China are proving, gestures are no match for guns."—Reuter.

German Representations

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

The German Ambassador, Herr Herbert von Dirksen, made renewed representations at the Japanese Foreign Office to-day regarding the bombing attack on Nanking.—Trans-Ocean.

Pacifist Organs Active

Washington, Sept. 23.

Openly accusing President Roosevelt of defying the wish of the people, and emphasizing the inconsistencies of American policy, several pacifist organizations passed a resolution yesterday demanding the immediate application of the Neutrality act in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Basing their claim on the alleged inconsistencies, these organizations asked:—

If American nationals are in China at their own risk, why were 1,500 marines sent?

If we are to co-operate with the League of Nations in seeking a peaceful solution, why were these men sent to reinforce American troops in China?

If, as is alleged, serious complications may result from the export of arms on American vessels, why not apply the Neutrality Act? Why apply half-measures depriving China alone of arms?

Should it be concluded that President Roosevelt is not applying the Neutrality Act owing to pressure from arms manufacturers?—Havas.

APOLOGY MADE FOR WOUNDING OF H. M. ENVOY

Great Britain Satisfied with Tokyo Reply

INCIDENT CLOSED

Japanese Bombers Made Regrettable Mistake

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The Japanese Government has conveyed to the British Government a formal expression of deep regret for the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China.

The Japanese Note says that two Japanese 'planes machine-gunned and bombed two motor-cars which they sincerely believed to be military omnibusses or motor-lorries carrying officers or soldiers of the Chinese army.

The Japanese Government considers that the incident may have been caused by the Japanese aeroplanes mistaking the Ambassador's motor-car for a military 'bus or motor-lorry.

The Japanese Government, the Note adds, take suitable steps whenever it is established that Japanese aviators have killed or wounded, intentionally or through negligence, nationals belonging to a third country. Instructions, it concludes, have been sent to the Japanese forces in China to exercise the greatest care in safeguarding non-combatants.—Reuter.

Britain Closes Incident

London, Sept. 22.

The Government has received the communication with satisfaction and regards the incident as closed, declares a reply sent by the British Government to-day to the Japanese Note.

British circles regard the tone of Japan's reply as satisfactory and as ending an unfortunate occurrence. It is believed in London that the Japanese Government has gone to a great deal of trouble to enquire fully into all the facts, and it is realized that there might possibly have been a discrepancy in regard to the point at which Sir Hughe was wounded.

The chief aim of the British Government in its original Note was to obtain assurances that everything possible would be done to protect non-combatants during hostilities in China, and the statement that the Japanese Government has repeated its instructions to the Japanese forces in China in this connection is welcomed and may be regarded as an assurance that steps will be taken to ensure that there shall be no repetition of such an incident.

The apology which the British Government asked has now been given, and the Note explains why the airmen responsible cannot be punished. It is felt, in any event, that this regrettable occurrence will have the effect of ensuring greater care by the combatants in the Sino-Japanese hostilities in future.

Texts of Notes Exchanged

The texts of the Note from the Japanese Government and of the British reply were published as follows:

The Japanese Note admits that on the afternoon of August 26 two Japanese 'planes machine-gunned and bombed two motor cars, which, it is stated, they believed to be military busses or trucks carrying officers or soldiers of the Chinese Army, at a certain point south-east of Kating, between Shanghai and Nanking.

This point differs from the one at which the attack on the British party took place according to the evidence of those accompanying the Ambassador, but the Note goes on to point out the discrepancy in the various reports as to the position of the incident and says: "In the light of all these circumstances the Japanese Government consider the incident may have been caused by Japanese 'planes which mistook the Ambassador's motorcar for a military bus or truck.

"As the wounding of the Ambassador," the Note continues, "may thus have been due to the action, however involuntary, of Japanese aircraft, the Japanese Government desire to convey to His Britannic Majesty's Government a formal expression of their deep regret.

"As regards the question of punishment of the aviators concerned, it is needless to say that the Japanese Government would take suitable steps whenever it was established that Japanese aviators killed or wounded, intentionally or through negligence, nationals belonging to a third country.

"As stated in the Interim Note of September 6, instructions have been sent again to the Japanese forces in China to exercise the greatest care in safeguarding non-combatants, it being the desire and policy of the Japanese Government to limit, as far as this can possibly be done, the dangers to non-combatants resulting from the existence of hostilities in China."

The British Reply

The following is the reply of His Majesty's Government:—

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency (Mr. Hirota) that I duly communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the terms of the Note Your Excellency addressed to me on the 21st instant regarding the attack on His Majesty's Ambassador in China, by two aeroplanes in the neighbourhood of Shanghai on the 6th of August last. I have now received instructions from His Majesty's Government to state that they have received this communication with satisfaction and regard the incident as closed."—Wireless and Reuter.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION UNDER EXECUTIVE YUAN

Nanking, Sept. 23.

The National Opium Suppression Commission, hitherto functioning as part of the National Military Affairs Commission, has been placed directly under the Executive Yuan by the National Government in a mandate yesterday.

General Chiang Kai-shek will remain as inspector-general of the commission which will carry on its campaign against opium and other narcotic drugs in China according to the original plans.—Central News.

HOW THE WATER SUPPLY HAS BEEN MAINTAINED

Gallant Staff of Foreigners and Chinese Stick to Their Posts: A Vital Public Service

WATER — ONE of the prime necessities of human existence, without which man could not survive for more than a few days at most; how has the supply of this precious substance been maintained without fail right through the present hostilities? Shot and shell, fires, incendiary bombs have all approached perilously close to the Shanghai Waterworks Plant in Yangtszepoo. But still the gallant staff of foreigners and Chinese have stuck to their posts, ensuring that the enormous quantity of 50,000,000 gallons is pumped through to consumers in the Settlement every 24 hours. Even when Chinese troops were advancing into the Settlement, towards the Whangpoo, and the fighting was not so far from their doorstep, they worked on to ensure a continuous supply of pure water throughout the city.

When the full story of the maintenance of the water supply in conditions which have never before been equalled in Shanghai is fully known, Shanghailanders will gasp in amazement. Individual members of the Waterworks staff, of course, merely consider that they are doing their job—under slightly abnormal conditions. Actually, they are the most indispensable of all Shanghai's public utilities. If the water supply were entirely cut off, and no emergency measures were possible, Shanghai's swollen population could not exist for more than a day and a half.

Continuous Supply

The Shanghai Waterworks has kept a continuous, normal supply throughout the hostilities. The emergency scheme put into operation at the outset worked smoothly, the 8th, (Waterworks), Division of special police supervising the working of the plant, with their guns close at hand ready for emergencies. The police number 35, all foreigners, and have been on duty both at the plant and on Settlement roads.

The Waterworks has been, for the most part, isolated, except for communication by launch with the area south of the creek. Regular launches, their crews often running the gauntlet of shellfire, have been plying up and down the river, carrying personnel and stores to and from the plant.

A foreign staff of 24 has been living at the plant since the beginning of hostilities, and under them are 300 or more Chinese. A guard for the plant was originally provided by H. M. Navy, but subsequently two platoons from the British military forces took over this duty. Snipers from Pootung have occasionally sent bullets whistling over the plant, and metal from shells bursting overhead has frequently landed in the compound. Fortunately, however, there have been no casualties.

The Chinese staff, inspired by the example of their foreign supervisors, have stood fast, in spite of the activities of snipers in an adjoining mill, and accidental firing upon Waterworks employees during clearing out operations by the Japanese.

Wives Evacuated

At the outset, the wives of foreign and Chinese employees were evacuated to the area south of the Creek, the former later leaving for Hongkong, and the latter being accommodated in a camp in the Western District, built and maintained by the company. Foreign employees' residences on the north side of the road, at first evacuated, have now been re-occupied. The Chinese quarters on the north side of the road have been occupied continuously, under the protection of an armed guard. The company has evacuated about 1,300 persons in all on its water boats. Some of these were not connected with the company.

During the critical times at the beginning of hostilities, when police stations south of the creek were temporarily evacuated, the staff of the Police Reserve Unit in Chemulpo Road fell back on the Waterworks plant, being refused permission by the Japanese to return to Shanghai through the district under their control. Foreign members of the staff were accommodated at the plant, while Chinese and Sikhs were sent up to Shanghai by launch.

The company has at all times maintained enough supply of purification materials to last for several months, and the supply of coal has given no anxiety so far. An adequate supply of rice and other stores has also had to be maintained.

Damage to Mains

Although, generally speaking, there has been little damage to water mains as a result of shells and bombs, the conflagration which swept across Hongkew and Yangtszepoo during the earlier part of the fighting resulted in an enormous quantity of water running to waste through broken pipes. The fire completely destroyed an area covering one square mile, and partially destroyed half a square mile of property.

Braving snipers' bullets, and hindered by piles of debris and scores of corpses, Waterworks employees groped around for stop cocks, many of them completely obscured by wreckage. They were forced to go right up to the firing line in order to check the leakage. This important task has now been practically completed.

The loss of water occasioned by the fire, coupled with the extra quantity consumed by refugees in the Settlement, has kept the supply, augmented as a result of emergency measures, practically at a normal level. Immediately after the fire, the consumption rose to 60,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, 10,000,000 gallons above the normal.

Water for Chapei

In addition to keeping a regular supply of water in the Settlement, the Shanghai Waterworks has readily come to the assistance of the Chapei Waterworks Company, and Chapei is now entirely dependent on the Shanghai Waterworks for its supplies. The prompt assistance given to the Chinese company has undoubtedly prevented an outbreak of cholera in Chapei.

While it is most unlikely, in fact well-nigh impossible, that the Waterworks plant should be completely destroyed, the company has assisted the S.M.C. in the planning of emergency measures for the supply of water in case the Yangtszepoo plant were put entirely out of action. The company's mains would be required for the operation of part of these schemes, and the staff would be indispensable in order to put them into effect.

That a constant supply of water has been maintained is due not only to experience gained in previous but far less serious troubles, but also to that *esprit de corps* on which the Waterworks staff, with some justification, pride themselves in peace and war time alike.

SHOCK FOR HONGKEW RESIDENT

Japanese Second Line Close to His Home

MEDHURST COLLEGE COMPOUND

"I don't mind of course, but....." exclaimed a bewildered Shanghai doctor to a "North-China Daily News" representative as he was explaining between gasps that he had actually found the Japanese second line of defence running practically through his house, Dr. D. B. Cater, of the Lester Chinese Hospital, was among those who visited their homes in Hongkew during the period when parts of the district were thrown open by the Japanese authorities.

"My trail of surprises began when I was stopped at a barricade in Chaufoong Road consisting of benches from a mission church near my house", he explained. "The church itself was occupied by Japanese troops.

"I could not enter the Medhurst College Compound, where my house is situated, through the main entrance, which was barricaded. I managed to get in through a side entrance, however, but was then confronted by some barbed wire entanglements. Climbing over these, I was relieved to come across my house standing more or less intact among the ruins of five others. A line of trenches ran across the tennis court, but were now unused, and filled with water."

A shell had landed in the dining room, while the fireplaces of the bedrooms were lying crazily in the middle of the rooms. There was a gaping hole in the roof. Several of the rooms had been used as dormitories, there being ten beds placed in various rooms downstairs. The beds had been placed right on top of the best drawing room carpets.

"I am afraid that I gave somebody a good scare, although quite unwittingly," remarked Dr. Cater. "I had left a box filled with bones, part of my medical equipment, in the pantry. Some looter had ripped open the box, expecting to find some tasty morsels inside. What he found evidently did not please him, for he left the bones and the box intact."

Altogether five houses in the compound had been burned to the ground, leaving no trace of any belongings whatever, and the larger part of the school buildings were also in complete ruins.

4th MARINES' CHURCH REOPENING

Chaplain to Give Sermon on "Heaven and Hell"

The Fourth Marines' Church resumes its popular Sunday morning services and concerts next Sunday morning at ten o'clock in the newly renovated Cathay Theatre. Lieut. Frank R. Hamilton, the Regimental Chaplain, will conduct the Service and deliver the sermon on "Heaven and Hell" dealing with a problem regarding which many questions are asked.

A special musical feature of the Service will be a Baritone Solo "To-day If Ye Will Hear His Voice" by Rogers, sung by Private First Class Armand Bouchard. Band selections include "Trailing" by Garbett for the Prelude and Eilenburg's "Bunch Of Violets" for the Offertory.

The Regimental Band introduces the Concert programme with Keler-Bela's popular overture "French Comedy" and also plays a selection from Lehar's "Merry Widow." The guest artist in the concert is Mr. Z. Snevchook, baritone horn soloist in the Shanghai Municipal Band, who will render two selections, with the Fourth Marines' Band accompanying; "Celia" by Williams and Drigo's "Hearts Of Harlequin." The concert concludes with the band's rendition of the Marines' hymn and the American National Anthem.

The public of Shanghai of all nationalities is cordially invited and welcomed to this service and popular band concert.

CONFLAGRATION IN CHAPEI

Over 50 Houses Destroyed in Outbreak

Another big fire razed a large block of houses in Chapei on Tuesday morning. Starting shortly after 9 a.m., the conflagration raged for several hours in Sing Ming and Ta Tung Road areas, destroying well over fifty houses, according to information from Chinese sources.

The Chapei Brigade turned out to fight the blaze but the work of the firemen was considerably handicapped owing to the lack of water. Among the houses reported to have been destroyed were a branch police station and a lumber yard. All the houses had been vacated. No injuries were reported.

The cause of the blaze could not be ascertained. It was said to have been started by traitors.

GEN. BEAUMONT'S "DEVIL DOGS" TAKE OVER

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

The U.S. Marine reinforcements which arrived from California this week under Gen. John C. Beaumont took over the first responsibility of defending the Soochow Creek line of the American sector yesterday morning, relieving the 4th Marines who have guarded the lines since hostilities broke out. The above views show the reinforcements going out to the lines and setting up a machine-gun at one of the sandbag redoubts in Gordon Road by the Settlement boundary.

NANKING AIR RAID TOLD BY RAIDER

Japanese Who Shot Down Two Machines Tells Story

ATTACK ON KIANGYIN DESCRIBED

Two phases of Wednesday's air raids on the capital of China by Japanese naval aircraft were, vividly described to a correspondent of the local newspaper "Shanghai Mainichi" by Lieutenant-Commander Hideji Ohtsuka and Warrant Officer Kiyonori Koga.

Button-holed by the "Mainichi" correspondent just as he got out of his 'plane after returning from Nanking, Warrant Officer Koga told the following story.

"Dark, low-hanging clouds hampered us greatly in our flight to Nanking, but as we crossed the mountains, the skies cleared and Nanking was spread out below us.

"It was just as my 'plane was passing over Pukow that I saw a Chinese pursuit 'plane, a Curtiss-Hawk, flying approximately 500 metres ahead.

"I immediately jumped on the 'plane's tail. The Chinese ship banked sharply and just as it was turning, I sent a burst of machine-gun fire into the 'plane.

"I must have caught the gasoline tank, for the ship burst into flames and plunged into the Yangtze. The ship dropped like a flaming meteor and left a long plume of black smoke in its wake.

"By the time I was over the capital again, 'archie' puffs could be seen all around.

"Then I caught a glimpse of another Chinese 'plane over the Purple-Gold mountain. I managed to bring this one down too."

Raid on Kiangyin

Later, the correspondent interviewed Lieut. Commander Ohtsuka who was in charge of the flight which made a raid on Kiangyin. The story the Lieut.-Commander told was as follows.

"The air fleet under my command reached Kiangyin without incident. As the fleet cruised over the Yangtze, I saw two Chinese cruisers of the Ninghai type.

"The order was given to bomb the ships. One bomb made a direct hit and dense black smoke which rose from the ship blotted it from our sight.

"Several bombs were dropped on the other vessel, but no direct hits were made. Our planes were uninjured by the heavy anti-aircraft fire directed against us."

FOOD SITUATION IS WELL IN HAND

Price of Rice Reduced After Arrival of New Crops

The price of rice is reduced today from $14.50 to $14 following the arrival of new grain in the market. The Food Control Board, which fixes the quotation, is reported to be still trying to effect a further reduction.

According to circles close to the grain industry, the total grain stocks in Shanghai consist of over 100,000 shih of rice, 1,500,000 bags of wheat and 50,000 bags of flour. These figures are not final, since the compulsory registration of stocks enforced by the local Food Control Board is still in progress.

The food situation as a whole is regarded to be well in hand of the Chinese authorities, who have received reassuring reports of bumper harvests from many of the rice-producing areas in the country. Meanwhile, rice boats continue to arrive from the interior.

BRITISH CONSUL DUE THIS MORNING

The new British Consul-General in Shanghai, Mr. Herbert Phillips, will arrive here this morning on board the N.Y.K. ss. Nagasaki Maru. The vessel is expected off Woosung at about 7 a.m. Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, acting Consul-General, sails for England to-day on home leave.

Coast Lights to be Maintained

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, has concluded an arrangement whereby the service of the Coast Lights of China will be maintained without interruption.

FRENCH CONSUL IS HELD IN SPAIN

Nationalists Make Reprisal for Governor's Arrest

EXTRAORDINARY SEQUEL TO SUBMARINE AFFAIR

Paris, Sept. 22.

M. des Martis, French Consul at Malaga, has been detained at his house by Spanish Nationalist authorities, apparently as a reprisal for the arrest of Major Troncoso, the Governor of Irun, by the French police.

The Major was detained after he had voluntarily crossed the frontier and informed the French police that he planned the attempt to kidnap the Spanish Government submarine C2 at Brest last Sunday.

The attempt was made by a boarding party of ten men armed with light machine-guns, who tried to persuade the submarine's commander Captain Ferrando, to change his allegiance, offering him £40,000 to do so. When the offer was refused, the raiders seized the submarine and tried to put to sea. Their plans were frustrated when a loyal member of the crew escaped, shot one of the crew and gave the alarm by siren. The assailants tried to flee but were arrested while making a dash for the frontier.

The crew of the C2 now assert that they recognize Major Troncoso as the leader of the boarding party. —Reuter.

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATION

List No. 20

As per List No. 19	$126,840.13
The Dr. William Medicine Co.	250.00
Carlowitz & Co.	500.00
S'hai Ice & Cold Storage Co.	100.00
"A Friend"	164.80
United Insurance Co. of China	50.00
	$127,904.93
Promised by Governor Wu Teh Chen of Kwangtung Province —Canton Currency	$ 20,000.00

(signed) N. H. Lacey.
Hon. Secretary

COMMUNIST MESSAGE WELCOMED

Generalissimo on "Triumph of National Sentiment"

SERVICES ARE GLADLY ACCEPTED

Nanking, Sept. 23.

"An outstanding triumph of national sentiment over every other consideration," is how General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Commander-in-Chief of China's armed forces, in a statement to-day, described the manifesto in which the Chinese Communist leaders announced the dissolution of the "Soviet Republic of China" and the reorganization of the Red Army into a "Nationalist Revolutionary Army" placed at the disposal of Nanking.

"The decision to abandon violence, the cessation of Communist propaganda, the abolition of Chinese Soviets, the disbandment of the Red Army, are all essential measures," the Generalissimo declared, "towards the mobilization of national strength for the purpose of repelling attacks on our national existence.

"The National Government stands for equal opportunity of all Chinese citizens to serve the Republic and gladly to accept the services of any political organization which sincerely desires to stem foreign aggression and to work for the cause of the Nationalist revolution under the leadership of the Kuomintang.

"The foundation of the Chinese State rests firmly on the Three People's Principles. This foundation is immutable, and will not be suffered to be changed or threatened.

"The consolidation of internal solidarity further enables us to marshal our national resources to combat external aggression in a spirit of reliance.

"I am firmly convinced that, in fighting for her own existence, China is also fighting for the cause of international peace and justice."—Reuter.

CHOLERA TOLL STILL MOUNTING

Deaths in Settlement Now Total Seventy-seven

A table giving the total number of proved cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease on August 30 this year, has been issued by the S.M.C. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement and include all cases and deaths up to and including September 22:—

	Cases	Deaths
Residents International Settlement	348	51
Residents French Concession	72	8
Residents Outlying Chinese Areas	62	7
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	90	11
	572	77

In addition to the above confirmed cases, there were also up to September 22, 1,075 clinically suspected cases. It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

57 JAPANESE SHIPS SEIZED BY RUSSIA

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

Fifty-seven Japanese fishing boats have so far been seized and detained by Soviet authorities in Vladivostok on charges of poaching on Russian territorial waters, it was officially announced here to-day.—Domei.

Asking For Trouble!

You are asking for trouble if you ignore rules and regulations and fail to obey danger signals. For instance, constipation, bilious attacks, liverishness, sick headaches are danger signals which can only be disregarded at the real risk of your health. To relieve congestion in the digestive tract, to stimulate the liver, to dispel sick-headaches and to banish biliousness nothing is better than Pinkettes.

Gentle yet thorough in action, these dainty laxative pilules help to purify the breath, brighten the eyes, and keep the skin free from blemishes. Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes.

Japanese "Old Bill" Comes to Light

Taking a Bath Behind the Front Line

The Japanese version of Old Bill has been discovered at last. He would have escaped attention altogether had it not been for an intrepid foreigner who ventured behind the Japanese front line a few days ago. Old Bill, 1937 version, was standing in a tin bath tub in characteristic pose, sprinkling himself with cold water. He was naked but for a thin piece of bamboo which modesty compelled him to hold with one hand, while the other vigorously applied a sponge. His gaze was directed across the Kiangwan country, and he did not see the interested glance which the visitor threw in his direction.

"If you know a better Ole," his nonchalant pose seemed to suggest, "go to it." The visitor's eyes grew dim for a moment as his mind turned back on his own war experiences. Then, turning about, he made for the Settlement border. Old Bill glanced at him casually, giving himself another douche of cold water.

"I wonder what that fellow finds interesting about me?," he was probably thinking.

TRAFFIC IN MIDDLE YANGTZE

One Sailing Daily Between Nanking, Hankow

Nanking, Sept. 23.

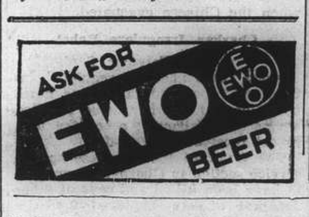
Control measures enforced by the Ministry of Communications have restored river traffic on the Yangtze and its tributaries, according to a spokesman of the ministry to-day.

The Ministry is now operating a fleet of river boats owned by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and other Chinese shipping concerns. At least one Chinese steamer sails between Hankow and Nanking every day.

To effect closer co-operation among the shipping companies, a Yangtze navigation joint-office has been established.—Central News.

TRUCK RUNS INTO WALL: WOMAN INJURED

A Chinese woman was injured and had to be sent to hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a motor-truck got out of its driver's control and crashed into a wall in Lane 357, Chekiang Road. It was when a portion of the wall collapsed from the collision that the woman was struck by bricks and injured.



Cathay
TO-DAY AT 3, 5.30 & 8.30 p.m.
FAKE MONEY! A LOVELY GIRL INVOLVED!
An Action-Packed Drama of the G-Men!

TO HIM, "STOP" LIGHTS MEAN "GO!"
...for he'd sworn to track down the girl he loved!
There's a thrill with every click of the meter!
'MIDNIGHT TAXI'
with
BRIAN DONLEVY FRANCES DRAKE
ALAN DINEHART SIG RUMANN
ALSO: GILBERT ROLAND
20th CENTURY FOX

BARCAROLE Musical in Technicolour and 2 Reel Comedy

NEXT CHANGE!
A Down-to-Earth Drama of New York's Seamy Side, that Yields a Thrill, a Tear and a Heartthrob!

PAT O'BRIEN
HUMPHREY BOGART
"The Great O'Malley"
with
Ann Sheridan • Frieda Inescort
Sybil Jason • Donald Crisp
Henry O'Neill • Craig Reynolds
Hobart Cavanaugh • Gordon Hart
Directed by Wm. Dieterle • A Warner Bros. Picture

For Reservations: Please Telephone 73757; If Busy Call 34260

GRAND
SHANGHAI'S PALACE OF THE MOVIES
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 8.30 p.m.
SIX TOP-NOTCH COMEDY STARS IN A RIOTOUSLY FUNNY ROMANTIC FARCE!

She'd say 'YES'—but she 'NO's' him too well
MARION DAVIES
and
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
with
FRANK McHUGH
PATSY KELLY
ALLEN JENKINS
A COSMOPOLITAN PROD'N
Presented by Warner Bros. • A First Nat'l Picture • Directed by Lloyd Bacon • Screen Play by Lawrence Riley, Earl Baldwin & Lillie Hayward From a Story by Margaret Lee & Gene Baker
And marriage proposals have been turned down for the same reason...
EVER SINCE EVE

For Reservations: Tel. 32223; If Engaged 34260.

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Animal Study" will close October 10

CASH PRIZES OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH

will be distributed as follows:

$25 for the best "Animal Study" received between October 1 and October 10.
$25 for the best "Study of Chinese Life" received between October 11 and October 21.
$25 for the best "Action Photograph of Sports" received between October 22 and Nov. 1.
$25 for the best "Interior Scene" received between November 2 and November 12.
$25 for the best "Holiday Photograph" received between November 13 and November 23.
$25 for the best "News Photograph" received between November 24 and December 4.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the six groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

This is the ideal season of the year for photographers; you are competing with amateurs; and there is no entrance fee. So keep your camera loaded and remember that there are thousands of pictures ready to hand in the streets, in the country, at the seashore, and indoors.

The prize winners will be announced in the Sunday issue of the "North-China Daily News" following the closing date of each series.

RULES

1. A prize of $25 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed **Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.**

GLOSSY PRINTS ARE PREFERABLE BUT THERE IS NO RESTRICTION AS TO PAPER OR PRINTING.

Every photograph sent in must have a separate entry form attached to it.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

To Photograph Competition, "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Name ..... Title .....
Address ..... Where taken .....
..... Camera used .....
Nom de plume for publication if preferred .....

Yankees Capture American League Pennant

EQUAL NINE-TRIUMPH RECORD OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS

Double Victory Over Browns Sealed Pennant Retention: Giants Beat Cubs Easily

New York, Sept. 22.

THE New York Yankees to-day won the American League pennant for the second successive year. It was the ninth victory in all scored since the League was first organized in 1901 and equalled the nine-triumph record of the Philadelphia Athletics.

By beating the St. Louis Browns in both tussles of to-day's double-header, the Yanks accumulated a lead which will be mathematically impossible for their nearest rivals, the Detroit Tigers, to surpass. The first official step taken by the Yankees to mark their victory was the announcement of sale of tickets for the World Series.

Monte Pearson hurled the Yanks to victory in the opening game over the Browns, 4 to 1. But the honour of winning the flag went to Kemp Wicker, last year's reserve pitcher, who blanked the Brownies by 11 to 0.

Hoag's Hearty Hitting

Myril Hoag helped the Yanks triumph when he lashed out a triple, a double and a single in the fourth. A homer in each of the games was scored. Alvin Powell pounded out a circuit clout in the opener and Tony Lazzeri made a four-bagger in the nightcap.

An early lead helped the Detroit Tigers trim the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 4. The Bengals garnered three runs in the first innings and three more in the second when Cal York homered with two men on bases. Newsom was sent to the showers in the second.

Phillies Edge out Reds

The Phillies edged out the Reds in the National League, 3 to 2, when Camilli and Whitney homered for a run each in the seventh and the ninth.

A homer by Gordon Phelps, star catcher, paved the way for the Cards for a win over the Dodgers, four to two.

Ten innings were necessary before the Boston Bees were able to down the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3 to 2.

The Giants had an easy time with the Chicago Cubs, winning 6 to 0. They thus consolidated their lead. John McCarthy starred with the bat, scoring four singles in five trips to the plate. He also helped to bring in two men.

Detailed Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	6	13	1
Chicago	0	6	0

Batteries: Melton and Mancusco; Carleton, Bryant, Logan and Hartnett.

Boston	3	5	0
Pittsburgh	2	8	1

(10 innings)

Batteries: Schoffrew and Mueller; Brandt and Padden.

Philadelphia	3	8	1
Cincinnati	2	9	2

Batteries: Passeau and Stephenson; Hollingsworth and Lombardi.

Brooklyn	2	10	2
St. Louis	4	7	2

Batteries: Fitzsimmons and Phelps; Johnson and Ogrodowski.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	7	2
New York	4	3	1

(first game)

Batteries: Knott, Bonetti and Giuliani; Pearson and Dickey.

St. Louis	0	7	0
New York	11	15	0

(second game)

Batteries: Hogsett, Bildilli and Giuliani; Wicker and Dickey, Jorgens.

Detroit	6	13	0
Boston	4	11	0

Batteries: Bridges, York and Hayworth; Newsom, Marcum and Desautels.

Chicago	9	10	2
Philadelphia	3	8	2

Batteries: Lee and Sewell; Kelley, Turbeville, Kaflass and Hayes.

Cleveland	4	6	3
Washington	6	9	1

Batteries: Harder, Whitehill and Pytlak; Deshong and R. Ferrell.

Team Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	86	54	.614
Chicago	85	58	.564
St. Louis	78	66	.542
Pittsburgh	76	67	.531
Boston	72	71	.503
Brooklyn	61	82	.427
Philadelphia	57	86	.399
Cincinnati	56	86	.394

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	96	45	.681
Detroit	85	58	.594
Chicago	79	63	.556
Boston	73	66	.525
Cleveland	74	67	.525
Washington	68	74	.479
Philadelphia	48	92	.343
St. Louis	42	101	.294

—United Press.

JENKINS SHATTERS MOTOR RECORDS

Covers 3,774 Miles in 24 Hours at 157 M.P.H.

MAY ATTEMPT MALCOLM CAMPBELL'S SPEED

Bonneville Sait Flats, Utah, Sept. 22.

Ab Jenkins, the foremost racing driver in America, has become the holder of all world records from 50 kilometres to 24 hours as a result of a great performance in a "hush-hush" racer to-day on Bonneville Salt Flats, the great expanse of salt desert where Sir Malcolm Campbell established his world land speed mark.

He first broke all records from 500 kilometres to 12 hours, and then followed this up by setting up a new mark for 24 hours, covering 3,774.45 miles at an average speed of 157.27 miles an hour.

His average speed for the 500 kilometres was 172.02 miles an hour, and for 12 hours 160.17 miles an hour.

He abandoned his attempt on the 48-hour record because of the poor state of the track.

Twice Injured

Jenkins was twice injured when his car went into a spin. On the first occasion his arm was punctured by a wheel spoke, and on the second his arm was struck by a flying piece of rubber.

Early this month Jenkins broke seven records from 50 to 500 kilometres.

The car used to-day is known as a Duesenberg-Jenkins special and was designed and built at the works of the Auburn Motor Company by Jenkins himself and August Duesenberg, the famous American designer.

It is driven by a V-type twelve cylinder aeroplane engine, of secret design. The engine is a Lycoming, converted for use in an automobile by its makers, the Lycoming Manufacturing Company.

It is believed that Jenkins will make an assault on Sir Malcolm Campbell's land speed record of 301.337 miles an hour next month.

It will be the American's first shot at the measured mile, although he claims to have held at times more records than any other driver alive or dead.—Reuter.

Endeavour I Has Been Located

New York, Sept. 23.

Coast Guard officials announce that they have been advised that the Endeavour I, the British yacht which broke away from its tow on its return journey across the Atlantc from America, has been located 200 miles southwest of the Azores.—Reuter.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL TO SCOTLAND

30,000 See Football Loss by England, 1-0

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 22.

Playing cleverer football, Scotland defeated England at Ibrox Park to-day by one goal to nil in an inter-League match.

A crowd of 30,000 witnessed the close battle, which was played in mild and dull weather.

The first half ended scoreless, but one minute after the resumption Delaney, the Celtic winger, headed in a perfect cross from Caskie, on the other wing, for what proved to be the only goal of the match. The teams were:

SCOTLAND.—Dawson (Rangers); Hogg (Celtic), Carabine (Third Lanark); Robertson (Kilmarnock), Dykes (Hearts), McKenzie (Motherwell); Delaney (Celtic), McKennan (Partick), Stewart (Motherwell), Venters (Rangers), Caskie (St. Johnstone).

ENGLAND.—Woodley (Chelsea); Sproston (Leeds), Barkas (Manchester City); Willingham (Huddersfield), Cullis (Wolverhampton), Bray (Manchester City); Matthews (Stoke), Galley (Wolverhampton), Steele (Stoke), Westwood (Bolton), Ashall (Wolverhampton).

Scotland won the toss, but it conferred no special advantage as there was no wind. The conditions were ideal for a fast game.

Steele muffed a good chance of scoring for England, but apart from this the English forwards were never prominent.

Although pressing most of the time, Scotland failed to score and the teams changed over at the interval still on level terms.

Scotland made a sensational start in the second half. A minute after the whistle had blown for the restart, Venters dribbled up the field and passed to Caskie, who promptly sent over a beautiful cross for Delaney to head into the net.

England rallied after this reverse, but Scotland continued to play cleverer football.—Reuter.

CHINESE SUCCESS IN FRENCH TENNIS

Kho Sin-kie and Miss Gem Hoahing Conspicuous

Paris, Sept. 23.

Chinese tennis players were particularly successful in the first round of the International Tennis championship tournament, which opened yesterday.

Kho-Sin-Kie, the Chinese Davis Cup player, defeated Leps of France by 6-3, 7-5.

The young Chinese tennis star, Miss Gem Hoahing, partnered by Mme. Caron Culbert of France, triumphed over Misses A. and G. Hurghaves of Great Britain, by 6-2, 6-2.

In the men's doubles, Kho-Sin-Kie and the Yougoslavian, Puncek, defeated the French team of Najar and Dewalden, by 6-2, 6-1.

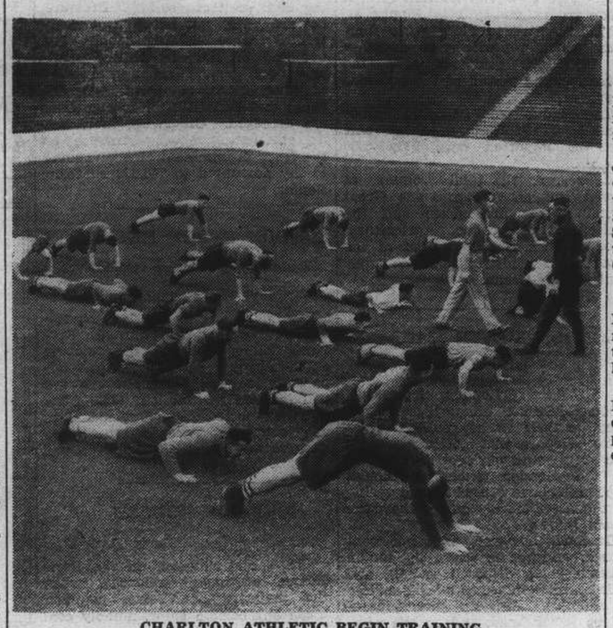
In the mixed doubles, Miss Haohing and the Frenchman, Garnier, defeated Mlle. Defort and Siry, both of France, by 6-1, 6-0.—Havas.

SWEDEN BEATS GERMANY IN FIELD, TRACK MEET

Berlin, Sept. 20.

The field and track competition between Germany and Sweden which was held at the Olympic Stadium here to-day before 75,000 spectators ended with a close victory of Sweden by 107 to 101 points.

Both countries were able to claim outright victories in ten events each but the better placings of the Swedes gave them the final victory. Hein-Germany, set up a new German record in the hammer event with a throw of 57.22 metres.—Trans-Ocean.



CHARLTON ATHLETIC BEGIN TRAINING

Fresh from their successful American tour, the members of the Charlton Athletic team reported for training at The Valley on August 11. The picture shows the team having a turn at physical jerks under the eyes of Trainer Trotter

DEARTH OF SOCCER TALENT

Players Break Up Before They Mature

ARSENAL MANAGER ON STRESS OF GAMES

London, Aug. 9.

We are now nearing the football season and dealers are said to be worried because talent is so scarce. Business is said to be at a standstill and with the season only three weeks away, there seems no prospect of its improving. Clubs are clamouring for players—key players especially. Thousands of pounds have been earmarked for the purchase of these players but the money lies stagnant. Managers have returned from every corner of the country, from Scotland, Ireland and the Continent perplexed and crestfallen.

There are no players worth buying. George Allison, Arsenal's manager, has been touring the North of England and Scotland. But those who possess players and know their value will not sell. George Allison's explanation of the slump is that football has passed the borderline of human stamina. Doctors' bills for a season amount to thousands of pounds because of injuries and breakdowns. Only a few men respond to its terrific demands both in brain and brawn. Players are broken up before they can mature. He thinks the solution is that the number of games played should be reduced.

The Import System

A criticism of the present system of importing footballers from the Dominions and Colonies without imposing a period of years as residential qualification was launched by Mr. W. W. Hart who presided at the 50th annual meeting of shareholders of Birmingham Football Club, Limited at St. Andrews, Birmingham, on Friday. In his speech he said he noticed with regret that there was a tendency on the part of some of our leading clubs to import players from South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. He felt that should be deplored, because they should be satisfied to draw upon what he called our legitimate field for our players.

He considered it a great blot on English football that after the F.A. had for years been trying to popularize the game throughout the Empire, "star" players there should be snapped up and brought into English football. He knew the argument of the League clubs that, whereas they must pay £5,000 to £10,000 for a star player here one from the Colonies would cost only £100, but he wanted to see the F.A. take similar steps to those it took in stopping the importation of Continental players—by imposing a two year residential qualification. He hoped the Birmingham club would continue its preference for local players and he was sure that in that case its prosperity would remain undiminished.

Overseas Tour Costs

Some idea of what it costs to run an overseas football tour can be gathered from the fact that allowances to players (£4 each) and two managers (£6 each) will cost the Australian Rugby League team, which sailed for England via New Zealand last week, £124 per week, irrespective of travelling, hotel and other expenses. At the end of the tour the players share half the profits. By contract, English players receive £1 aboard ship, £2 on land, £10 on the eve of sailing for home, allowances to dependents and participation in a third share of the profits. English managers received a round sum of £200—nothing more.

Many people are wondering how the Arsenal will shape this season, now that Alex James has gone. "Arbiter," writing in the "Daily Mail" thinks that as long as the Arsenal's scientific defensive system is preserved, no ill can behall them, even though James has gone. They may lose some of their distinction but they will continue as a leading team. They will be formidable as match winners, too, if Drake has got over his injury. In his view they depend more on their centre-forward than any other player. He also says that the soundness of Charlton's methods will also ensure a continuance of their success. A Drake or Glover at centre-forward would make a vast difference to their attack and until these comparative weaknesses can be remedied Charlton may have to continue to make hard labour of their matches, but Jimmy Seed will go his own way and his obstinacy in backing his own judgment has, in fact, been his greatest strength, and whatever changes may be made will be in his own time. Sunderland may also this season begin to feel the strain but they should remain near the peak.

Hard Luck for S'hai Swimmers

Hardest hit of all sporting bodies in Shanghai by the advent of local hostilities, the Amateur Swimming Association has seen its championship season come and go with all save one of its title fixtures swept from the board.

"I cannot see any chance of completing the fixtures," said the president, Mr. John Huxley yesterday, "although we have had no committee meeting definitely to decide the position. All the championship competitors are now out of condition and many of them have left Shanghai. Ernie Smith is in Hongkong and others are in Manila. Don Smith left for America last month and I think Britton has already left for the States."

Mr. Huxley remarked that it was singularly unfortunate that the programme had to be abandoned, especially on account of the Interport with Hongkong. "I do not think we have ever had better material to pick from; I rather think we would have had Hongkong in the bag," he observed.

The little band of champions for 1937 consist of:—Miss S. Brabner, women's sprint; Miss V. Dodd, 50 yds. women's breast-stroke; Logan, 100 yds. back-stroke (record); J. Figueredo, junior 220 free-style; A. J. Gavriloff, 220 open free-style (record).

S'HAI SCOTTISH *v.* S.L.B.C.

The match between the Shanghai Scottish, Past and Present, and the S.L.B.C. will take place on Sunday. Members are requested to be on the greens at 9.45 a.m. The teams are as follow:—

S.L.B.C.—W. J. Monk (Skip), F. S. Ward, F. H. Jeune, J. K. Scobie; H. G. Howard (Skip), E. E. Wallwork, A. Sinclair, H. C. Clements; E. R. Harmer (Skip), A. R. Eisenhut, H. S. Bell, G. n. Rendall; R. Baldwin (Skip), J. J. Evans, E. Jacobs, F. J. Drakeford; W. J. Ward (Skip), W. J. Goodman, A. P. Sutherland, L. A. Whittaker; A. Harvey (Skip), C. A. Pratt, G. B. Fryer, A. Parkhill. Reserves: G. O. Jackson, R. R. Russell, L. J. Hughes.

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH S.V.C.—C. W. Glover (Skip), G. Sinclair, J. K. Ewing, H. E. D. Adams; W. H. Train (Skip), R. McFarland, J. A. C. Law, D. McDonald; D. Ramsay (Skip), A. S. Phillips J. L. Henry, J. A. Stoddart; C. W. Porter (Skip), J. A. Morton, C. D. Belton, J. L. Henry, A. McGregor (Skip), H. Wallace, M. R. Gordon, H. J. Noble; J. Munro (Skip), T. Crosthwaite, T. W. R. Wilson, A. Y. Tait. Reserves: W. Hendry, A. C. Sinclair.

S.F.X.A.A. v. A.S.F. SOCCER MATCH

At the Shanghai American School in Avenue Petain to-morrow, commencing at 3.30, the St. Francis Xavier's Football Club will play the A.S.F. in a friendly game. The following will represent the S.F.X.A.A.: W. Kabbert, H. Stangaard, S. Borodin, S. Foyn, M. Greenberg, H. Garwood, F. Foyn, W. Petterson, M. Karolitch, E. Wailey, S. Schultz. Reserves:—E. Endaya, L. Wailey, F. Edwards, F. Kwai, T. Kaptustin, H. Hyndman, P. Hyndman.

The annual general meeting of St. Francis Xavier's Football Club will be held to-night at College Ste. Jeanne D'Arc, 18 Route Doumer. The meeting will begin at 6 p.m. All those interested are requested to attend.

AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND TEST FIXTURES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 23.

The Australian Board of Control to-day approved the Test fixtures in England next year.

The venue and commencing dates of the five big matches are:

Nottingham, June 10; Lord's, June 24 Manchester, July 8; Leeds, July 22; Oval, August 20.

The Australian team will arrive in England on April 21.—Reuter.

NOTTS BEAT BRISTOL CITY

London, Sept. 22.

In a Southern Section match today in the English League, Notts County beat Bristol City by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

ASK FOR EWO BEER

MACDERMOT'S FINE JUMPING DISPLAY

Outstanding Performer in Gymkhana Preliminary

BY THE SQUIRE

A surprisingly large crowd turned up at the Columbia Riding School last night to watch the eliminating round of the Individual Jumping, the final of which will be held at the gymkhana to-morrow. It was intended to hold the gymkhana on the Polo Ground and just as the organizers were on the verge of cancelling the show entirely the Columbia Riding School came to the rescue and placed their school at the disposal of the Committee.

Some excellent jumping was seen, thirty-five competitors taking part. Far and away the best round was made by MacDermot on J 35, who touched only one jump, so that he had only half a fault.

Owing to a slip in judging by which Hickmott was missed out it has been decided that the first ten shall compete on Saturday, instead of the first eight.

Order of Merit

1. E. R. MacDermot on J 35—½ fault
2. W. B. Hughes on Steel King—2½ faults
3. H. Maitland on Steve Brodie—4½ faults
4. A. A. White on White Major—5 faults
5. A. G. Siemssen on White Hunter—6½ faults
6. A. J. Hickmott on Ballyhale—7 faults
7. John Lee on Buccaneer—8 faults
8. J. V. Davidson Houston on Military Plane—8½ faults
9. L. Sackville West on The Minor—9½ faults
10. Major Harrison on Tractor—10 faults.

A number of sportsmen kindly assisted with the judging including officers from the Welch Fusiliers who had the satisfaction of seeing one of their officers—Major Harrison—get into the final.

CRICKET: MEN AND THE MATCHES

The following matches have been arranged for the coming week-end:—

Butterflies *v.* Non-Benders, To-morrow, 1.30 p.m., S. C. C. Ground.

Butterflies:—R. Booth (capt) E. H. Anstice, C. S. Dunkley, R. H. Goodwin, A. Graham, E. P. Geere, J. C. Jenkins, P. V. Simpson, J. C. Lucas, J. F. Burford, A. S. Read.

Reserves:—R. Laird, C. J. H. Spraggett, B. H. McMichael.

Non-Benders:—D. W. Leach (capt) Com. C. E. Bowen, F. R. L. Carey, G. B. Elliott, P. J. Hart, C. F. King, W. Marsay, F. Marshall, Dr. H. H. Morris, H. E. Orr, A. C. Sinclair.

Reserves:—J. Cornfield, H. F. B. Gardner, L. G. Day.

Umpires:—A. J. Daniels Esq. and C. Victor Syms Esq.

Scorer:—H. S. Bartley Esq.

S. C. C. *v.* S. R. C. XI, To-morrow, 1.30 p.m., S. R. C. Ground.

S. C. C. XI:—A. Lingard (capt) H. J. M. Cook, R. W. Edwards, I. H. Kendall, W. H. Lydall, F. E. T. Marshall, G. R. More, G. M. Mills, J. W. Pote Hunt, G. J. Read, J. D. Sayle.

Reserves:—W. V. K. Chadwick, C. H. Mellor.

Umpire:—H. T. Smith Esq.

Scorer:—W. C. G. Clifford Esq.

W. C. G. Clifford's XI *v.* H. T. Smith's XI, Sunday, 1.15 p.m. S.C.C. Ground.

W. C. G. Clifford (capt) N. Hart Baker, J. F. Burford, C. J. H. Spraggett, L. Heap, R. F. Scott, B. H. McMichael, H. A. Crickmer, G. J. P. Carey, W. V. K. Chadwick, G. C. Williams.

H. T. Smith (capt) A. D. Sayle, J. Cornfield, R. Laird, R. H. Goodwin, L. G. Day, H. F. B. Gardner, C. H. Mellor, R. A. Joscelyne, J. E. Fairbairn, J. H. Johns.

Reserves:—To be selected from N. M. W. Harris, I. M. MacRae, C. J. A. Gray, J. R. Kale.

Umpires:—R. G. Southerton Esq. and P. J. Hart Esq.

Scorer:—W. Marsay Esq.

RUGBY LEAGUE "ASHES" MISSING

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 22.

The "Ashes" Cup of the Rugby League at home is missing and the Secretary states that the last time he saw it was two or three years ago. Every effort is being made to find the missing Cup, as Australia has now a team in England trying to recover it. Should it not be found, it is expected that the Courtney Cup will take its place. This cup was presented by Mr. Courtney, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

RUGBY UNION MATCH RESULTS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 22.

Away teams were successful in the only two first-class Rugby Union matches played to-day.

Clifton entertained Bristol and lost by 18 points to 3, while Northampton made a successful invasion of the Rugby ground, triumphing by 11 points to 5.—Reuter.

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LACEY TOPS BRITISH GOLF

Wins "Championship of Champions" Event

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 22.

Arthur Lacey, of Berkshire, won the Dunlop-Metropolitan Golf "Championship of Champions" at Wentworth to-day with an aggregate of 277, made up of rounds of 72, 68, 70 and 67.

He played the last round with a swollen wrist due to a torn ligament.

Pat Mahon, of Royal Dublin, was second with a total of 282, his four rounds being 73, 72, 68 and 69, while the best Henry Cotton, the British and German Open champion, could do was to capture third place.

He went round in 67, 74, 72 and 70 for a score of 283.

Reginald Whitcombe was fourth with rounds of 66, 72, 72 and 76, or an aggregate of 286. His first round established a professional record for the course.—Reuter.

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Britain Seeks U.S.A. Support For Peace Move

London Conference Mooted for Nine Powers

PARLEY OUTSIDE GENEVA AND LEAGUE SOUGHT

Geneva, Sept. 23.

Great Britain to-day assumed leadership in a movement to take the Sino-Japanese question out of the hands of the League of Nations Assembly and place the matter before an independent World Conference. Hopes were expressed that full collaboration would be given by the United States. London was named the headquarters for the proposed conference.

The British spokesman stated that the plan was still in embryo but emphasized that an attempt to hold the conference would be made. There was nothing definite at present, pending consultations with Washington. The World Conference would be limited to nations having vital interests in the Far East.—United Press.

Geneva Rumours of Move

London, Sept. 23.

Judging from attention given in the English press to the proposal made by Mr. Stanley Bruce at Geneva yesterday for an international conference to discuss the situation in the Far East, it appears highly probable that this Australian move was made in accordance with certain British political quarters.

The "Daily Herald" speaks of the likelihood of all interested powers being shortly invited to attend a conference of this kind in London. There is reason for assuming, it adds, that this Australian suggestion was made with knowledge and approval of the British Government.

Invitations would be sent to the nine signatories of the Nine Power Convention as well as to the British Dominions, Soviet Russia and Germany.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, in a despatch from Geneva to the "News Chronicle," speaks of the possibility of such a conference and expresses the view that the British Government would greatly welcome it.—Trans-Ocean.

DOG'S HEROISM AT THE FRONT

Wounded in Leg But Sticks to his Post

The tale of a heroic dog, wounded in his leg but continuing to perform his duty, was told to newspapermen on Wednesday by Col. Yoji Wachi, until this summer a Special Service officer in North China and now a detachment commander on the Shanghai front.

The dog in question was a shepherd, named "Buritsu," or "A Disciplined Warrior," attached to the communications section of Wachi's detachment. On the night of September 17, the commander of the section set out under a heavy Chinese fire to establish telephone communication between the Wachi and Nagatsu detachments.

He took with him "Buritsu," who carried on his back a wheel with the telephone wire. The work progressed satisfactorily until, 50 metres from his destination, the officer discovered that he had run out of wire.

Placing the end of the wire in the teeth of the dog and ordering him to lie still, the officer then began to crawl to the Japanese lines.

It was about 10.30 o'clock at night when the officer returned to the spot where he had left the dog. The dog was still there, firmly holding the wire between his teeth. But instead of standing upright, he was kneeling.

Wounded in Knee

Hurriedly, the officer examined the dog and discovered that he had been wounded in his leg by a piece of shrapnel.

Accomplishing his task, the officer put the dog on his back and brought him to the Japanese lines. Orders to give him special care were issued to the veterinary, Colonel Wachi said.

"Buritsu's" former companion, First Class Private Tsurukichi Hayashi, was killed in action in the Lotien-Yanghang sector. The dog after that exhibited such grief, Colonel Wachi added, that he was placed under the personal care of the section commander.

FUNERAL

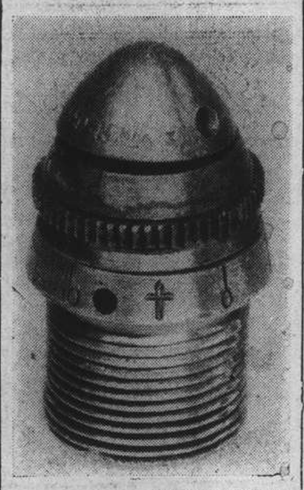
Mr. Leonid Nicolai Poliakoff

Relatives and friends filled the St. Nicholas Military Church on Rue Corneille yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral services of the late Mr. Leonid Nicolai Poliakoff. The deceased, for many years resident in Shanghai, died last Wednesday at the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital at the age of 47 years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lubov Poliakoff and two sons, Nicolai and Igor. Father Paevsky assisted by Deacon Modest and Kolchin's Russian officiated. Following the service in the church interment took place in the Hungjao Road Cemetery. The casket was carried to the grave by the two sons and Messrs. M. B. Dietrich, V. M. Krivoruchko, H. Nicolet de Chollet and M. Tarnovsky. Among those sending flowers were:—

The Officers and Men of The American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.; All Chocolate Shop Girls, Nanking Road Branch; All The Night Boys; Dr. and Mrs. Branch; Max Dietrich Family; V. N. Krivoruchko; Mrs. A. S. Novitsky-Stetson; Family Franitch; H. Nicholet de Chollet and family; A. F. Schiller; D. S. Tsu; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

MORE than 500,000 people have left Shanghai since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities on August 13, according to a Chinese report which says that over 400,000 persons have migrated to other cities and districts of their own accord, while about 100,000 people have been sent away by various local relief organizations. As a result of the exodus, the influx of population from the war zone will not cause a serious housing problem in the International Settlement and the French Concession.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Dodged the "North-China"

One never can tell how inconsiderate a shell will be and those who take every precaution by the use of hundreds of sandbags to prevent one finding a billet may often be painfully surprised. The reproduction shown above is of a shell which, after soaring in the clouds, decided to strike a cornice of the Taiwan Bank, and end its inglorious career in the rear or the *cul de sac* on the south side of the "North-China Daily News" Building.

THE CINEMA

"MIDNIGHT TAXI"

Chick Gardner .....Brian Donlevy
Gilda Lee .....Frances Drake
Philip Strickland .....Alan Dinehart
John Rudd .....Sig Rumann
Flash Dillion .....Gilbert Roland
Lucky Todd .....Harold Huber
J. W. McNeary .....Paul Stanton
Erickson .....Lon Chaney, Jr.
Barney Flagg .....Russell Hicks
Hilton .....Regis Toomey

An exciting story of G-Men, "Midnight Taxi," now at the Cathay Theatre, has thrills even for a Shanghai audience. It moves rapidly, depends for comedy relief on some smart "wisecracking," and is competently played by a well chosen cast.

It deals with a gang of clever counterfeiters, headed by a mysterious person who is finally brought to book but not before a few murders take place.

Mr. Brian Donlevy as the G-Man detailed to catch the gang does a convincing piece of work, as does Mr. Alan Dinehart, the big chief's lieutenant. Miss Frances Drake supplies the feminine element in a refreshing manner, while Mr. Harold Huber is excellent as the taxidriver in the employ of the counterfeiters.

A coloured, musical short with Venice as the background and a so-called comedy makes up the rest of the programme.—A.C.

"EVER SINCE EVE"

Marge Winton .....Marion Davies
Freddy Matthews ..Robert Montgomery
Mabel DeCraven .....Frank McHugh
Sadie Day .....Patsy Kelly
Jake Edgall .....Allen Jenkins
Abbie Belldon .....Louise Fazenda
Al McCoy .....Barton MacLane
Camille Lansing .....Marcia Ralston
Manicurist .....Carol Hughes
Alonzo .....Frederick Clark
Hotel Manager .....Arthur Hoyt
Employment Clerk .....Mary Treen
President Purity League ..Harry Hayden
Barton .....Pierre Watkin
Lowell .....John T. Murray
Henderson .....William Davidson

Miss Patsy Kelly and Mr. Allen Jenkins, provided with really witty dialogue, draw very much more than the usual number of laughs in "Ever Since Eve", at the Grand Theatre; in fact the director, Mr. Lloyd Bacon, seems to have made a special effort to produce at least one good laugh out of this picture every minute, and has succeeded in providing very nearly this number. Mr. Jenkins' characterization of a boisterous, extremely talkative personality, who in this case gets delightfully muddled up over the intricacies of the plot, assisted by Miss Kelly's weird facial expressions and slapdash manner, provide most of the humour. Mr. Robert Montgomery and Miss Marion Davies, the two principals, engage in an intriguing romance which develops speedily as the film gathers momentum, and draws to a rollicking conclusion. Miss Marcia Ralston, playing the part of a society siren, dashes in at odd moments to hurl herself into tantrums, and smash up the furniture—which adds further humour to the picture. This is the second successful comedy which the Grand Theatre has provided for shell-shocked Shanghailanders, and is ideal fare at the present time.—R.C.W.

FIRE BRIGADE WORK NORTH OF CREEK

Broadway Blaze Continues Throughout Night

The Settlement fire fighting service had only two calls on Wednesday, one at 631 Lay Road, a coal briquette factory in which the factory workshheds were gutted and the machines damaged, and in the evening a fire of considerable dimensions at Broadway and Dixwell Roads where a godown was heavily involved.

The latter fire kept details of the Brigade busily engaged through the night.

This section of Dixwell Road has now been severely damaged by fire and the loss in godown property will be fairly heavy.

The Ambulance Service had an exceptionally busy day with 42 calls, and conveyed 44 persons to hospital.

No war casualties were recorded but sickness would appear to be on the increase amongst the Chinese population as most of the cases dealt with were intestinal troubles of varying intensity.

During this period also the Brigade Watchtowers reported nine fires.

ENVOYS EXPLAIN JAPAN'S STAND

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

New "good-will" envoys were chosen to-day to explain Japan's stand in the current Sino-Japanese dispute to foreign powers. Mr. Rikuro Shinchara, director, of the Japan-France Society, will leave here for Paris to-morrow. Several envoys will likewise be sent to Europe and the United States by the Seiyukai party, at the suggestion of the Government.—Domei.

TRIBUTE PAID TO GENERALISSIMO

Sir Louis Beale Sees Change in Government Attitude

NEW CONFIDENCE FOUND IN CHINA'S ABILITY

London, Sept. 22.

A remarkable tribute to General Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government is contained in the report of Sir Louis Beale, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy in China, on commercial conditions in China.

The Manchurian affair in 1931, Sir Louis says, left an underlying fear that there is some incurable weakness in the Chinese character. Now, thanks largely to the character and personal efforts of General Chiang and his wife and the increasingly wise conduct of affairs by the National Government, that fear has been dissipated. Cynical indifference and disillusion are being replaced by optimism and confidence in China's ability.

The great mass of Chinese, both in China and abroad, Sir Louis Beale concludes, are now solidly behind the National Government.—Reuter.

"Financial Times" Comments

London, Sept. 23.

The "Financial Times," commenting on the report by Sir Louis Beale, declares that it illustrated clearly what might have been had not the whole economic structure of the country been shaken by Japanese invasion.

"But although the Japanese seem to be winning easy victories," the journal declares, "China's power of recuperation is such that this survey may prove of significance as regards future economic development. It should be more than enough to show that China is actually and potentially of the greatest importance to the Western World, especially to ourselves."—Reuter.

FIREMEN LAUDED FOR COURAGE

Turn-outs During Saturday Night's Air Raids

Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, has forwarded to Captain Dyson, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, the following letter received from Mr. R. Calder Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association Committee:—

"At the meeting of the Joint Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association yesterday, attention was drawn to the courageous behaviour of the Shanghai Fire Brigade during the air attack last Saturday night and to the very excellent work that was done by the Brigade.

"We know of course that the Brigade takes hazards as a matter of course and merely considers the combatting of fire under any circumstances as a duty; but the circumstances last Saturday night were so exceptional that my Committee desire to express their special appreciation of the services rendered to the community on that occasion.

"I shall be glad if you will convey to Captain Dyson, his officers, and men, this expression of appreciation of services rendered in the face of extreme difficulty and danger."

ROME ASSURANCES ON SPAIN

No Territorial Ambitions But Red Rule Must End

Geneva, Sept. 23.

It is understood that the first meeting of British, French and Italian naval experts, to determine modifications of the Nyon arrangement, will take place at Paris on Monday.

Meanwhile, interest here is centred on the talks between M. Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, and Signor Bovascoppa, Italian permanent delegate to the League of Nations, concerning Italian participation in the Mediterranean patrol.

It is reliably learned that the conversations hitherto have been most cordial and that considerable progress has been made towards an understanding.

The Italians are reported to be prepared to give the most emphatic assurances that they have no territorial ambitions in Spain and the Balearic Islands, and that they will withdraw all troops when the war is over, but they are determined to put an end to Red rule in Spain. It is believed that the difficulty may be any French stipulation that no further reinforcements be sent to Spain.—Reuter.

GERMAN HOLIDAY ON IL DUCE'S VISIT

Special Decree Gives Pay for Workmen

Berlin, Sept. 23.

An official decree issued here yesterday in connection with Sig. Mussolini's visit states that September 25 is to be observed as a holiday in Munich and September 28 in Berlin but that on these two days, wages are to be paid to the workers just as on the German National Holiday on May 1.

On special orders of the German Chancellor, Herr Adolph Hitler, all public buildings in the entire Reich are to be flagged between September 25 and 29 and all buildings or squares used for reception or farewell purposes, may hoist the Italian flag in addition to the Reich banner.—Trans-Ocean.

FREEDOM AND PEACE WILL RESULT FROM WAR

Geneva, Sept. 23.

In a public speech here yesterday, Dr. P. C. Chang, Professor at the Nankai University, described in moving terms the scenes he had witnessed in the present Sino-Japanese conflict. The result of the war, he declared, would be a free and peaceful China. "But there will also be another result," Dr. Chang declared. "The Japanese people will be freed of the wild imperialism at present imposed by the ambitions of the military clique."—Havas.

Commerce and Finance

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 3/16 ..... $16.70
U.S. $100 @ 29 5/16 ..... $337.55

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 5/16 ..... $16.4806
U.S. $100 @ 30 ..... $333.33
London—demand 1/2 7/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 5/16
4 months' sight docts 1/2 5/16
6 months' sight credits 1/2 3/8
6 months' sight docts 1/2 7/16
New York—demand ..... U.S. $30
4 months' sight credits 30 1/8
4 months' sight docts 30 1/4
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling ..... 1/2 7/16 U.S. $29 11/16

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29 1/16 = C.S.$336.84

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54 1/4
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 54 3/8

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 3/8
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53 3/4

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3613 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.659

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3333 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.516

American Express Co., Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100 = C.S.$333.35 £1 = C.S.$16.52

SELLING

U.S. $100 = C.S.$338.98 £1 = C.S.$16.77

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.56 = C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.29 1/4 = C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.17 ..... = C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.76 1/4 = C.S.$1 Belgas 29.30 = £1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100 = Rm. 73 1/2
Sh.$100. = Registermark 125.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£		Highest	Lowest
U.S.	G.$	1/2 1/16	1/2 3/32
		29 3/32	29 1/32
Yen		103 7/16	103 1/8

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	Cash		Sept.	
£	T.T.	1/2 7/32	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 5/16
G.$	T.T.	29 1/4	4 m/s. l.c.	30
Fcs.	T.T.	870	4 m/s.	895
Rs.	T.T.	79 5/8	7 d/s.	80 5/8

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 3/8	19 3/4
N. Y. cents per oz. troy	44.34	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.01	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars.
Market quiet and steady.

London Silver was 1/16 up both ready and forward, being 19⅞ for spot and 19¾ forward. New York was unchanged at 44¾ and Bombay was up one anna at 51.01. It is reported India bought. Speculators sold. Buyers satisfied. Market steady. After the official fixing the market ruled very idle and neglected, with conditions remaining unchanged.

The Local Exchange Market opened with sellers for Cash to merchants at 1/2 7/32 Stg. 29¾ U.S.$ and 103 for Yen., and continued steady on this basis throughout the day without any particular feature. Business generally was quiet.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 22	23	Change
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Shares	259.39	259.39	Unch.
Chi. Govt. bond	101.61*	Closed	

*August 13, 1937.

U. S. COMMODITY MARKETS

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 22.

The cotton market early advanced on favourable Liverpool cables, but subsequently reacted on renewed hedge-selling making new lows for the season. Hedge-selling checked the rally, while renewed price-fixing halted the decline. Finally, the market closed steady, with quotations ranging from 1 to 4 points down.

The rubber market early advanced on the steadiness of cables, with support accredited chiefly to foreign and dealer interests. Latterly, the market became quiet, owing to the dullness of the spot market. There was switching from October to May option. At the last call-over prices ranged from unchanged to 1 point down.

Wheat prices in Chicago ruled quiet on disappointing Liverpool cables and favourable Southern Hemisphere advices, but later steadied on professional buying, the improved technical position of the market and the steadiness of securities. Towards the close, prices eased on realising. At the final bell, losses of ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent were recorded.

The sugar market advanced on trade buying, covering and the early steadiness of London advices, but later reacted on hedge-selling, liquidation and the reaction at London. Closing quotations were from unchanged to ½ a point down.

The silk market early declined on commission house liquidation against 71 notices, which were readily absorbed by trade and short interests, but aside from switching, interest in distants was lacking owing to the forthcoming holiday in Japan. At the close, quotations were from unchanged to 1½ cents up.—Reuter.

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SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

Moscow, Sept. 21.

The Commissariat for Foreign Trade announced to-day that the total value of Soviet Russian foreign trade from January 1 to August 31, 1937, amounted to 1,929,200,000 Roubles which represents an increase of 163,700,000 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The value of exported goods totalled 1,016,600,000 Roubles and that of imported ones 912,600,000 Roubles.

As regards the total volume of Soviet Russian foreign trade Great Britain takes first place and the United States second. Agricultural produce formed 25.3 percent of the exports and industrial goods 74.7 per cent.—Trans-Ocean.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

London, Sept. 22.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company, in their weekly bullion letter, write:—Reports that the United States Treasury would work for the renewal of the London silver agreement appears to have caused bear covering on the silver market during the week under review.

Demand, however, was not continued, and prices eased on Indian bazaars being disposed to sell, and a little miscellaneous selling adding to supplies. America gave support at the lower level, and, in the present circumstances, no wide movement is expected.—Reuter.

U. S. CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

New York, Sept. 22.

The daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended September 18 totalled 3,671,000 barrels, according to the weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute of New York, published to-day.

This compares with 3,642,000 barrels last week and 3,037,000 barrels for the corresponding period of last year, showing increases of 29,000 barrels and 634,000 barrels respectively, compared with the figure for the week under review.—Reuter.

NEW COTTON PROCESSING TAX PROBABLE

Washington, Sept. 22.

Administration officials working on the Farm Plan will probably favour proposals for a new processing tax on cotton, as a means to raise revenue to finance the semi-permanent subsidies to cotton growers, according to an announcement made to-day.—Reuter.

U. S. METAL MARKETS

New York, Sept. 22.

Steel. Steel mills were re-adjusting their output downward during the past week to conform to their depleted backlog and laggard new business. Railroads and structural interests were not buying. Automatics bore the brunt of the Autumn support, while jobbers and consumers for the most part were well stocked. Scrap prices were pronouncedly weak, confirming the more pessimistic prospects for auto scrap.

Pig-Iron: Sales have been satisfactory.

Copper: Market quiet. Sentiment has somewhat improved in sympathy with Europe.

Lead: There was a light inquiry. October is still fifty per cent uncovered. Stocks have been reduced for the thirteenth successive month.

Tin: There was moderate activity. Nearbys were showing strength.

Zinc: Ruled quiet but steady.

Antimony: Quiet conditions prevailed. Far Eastern advices forecast a resumption of Chinese shipments very soon.—Reuter.

SILVER QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 23.

Slightly higher prices again were fixed for silver in London to-day, with quotations being:

	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
London spot	19 5/8d.	19 15/16d.
" forward	19 3/4d.	19 13/16d.
London/New York:		
One pound	U.S.$4.95 1/16	$4.94 15/16
One U.S. dollar	48.418d.	48.491d.

—Reuter.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

Wednesday's Turnover: 1,867,800 shares. S. C. & F. Index: (closing prices) 71.4o. —Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 22.

Stock prices in Wall Street to-day closed irregular, on very slow trading and scattered selling. Pressure, however, was not heavy, and many traders were holding aloof. The bombing of Nanking chilled sentiment, and buyers are apprehensive of international co-operation in the event that Embassies or foreign lives are damaged. Otherwise, there was no stimulating news. Pressure on the franc is imminent. The turnover to-day amounted to 740,000 shares.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 22.

Sentiment on the stock exchange to-day continued to improve. Previous doubts regarding the outcome of to-morrow's settlement have apparently subsided, but buyers are still inclined to hold off. The Continent supported oils and some Kaffirs and coppers. Far Eastern issues were rather easier.—Reuter.

PARIS BOURSE

Paris, Sept. 23.

The recent advance on the Paris Bourse continued yesterday, when the majority of French counters made appreciable gains, notably coal and chemical issues.

National Bonds also responded to the general rise. Internationals were irregular at the opening, but firmed up towards the close, to finish above the previous day's levels.—Havas.

BRITISH COMMODITIES

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 22.

Among commodities, cocoa slumped on the withdrawal of recent influential support at New York.—Reuter.

REICHSMARK QUOTATIONS

Berlin, Sept. 22.

The following were to-day's Reichsmark quotations, New York 40.125, Paris 1176, Amsterdam 72.67, London 12.35.

Paris quoted sterling at 144.75 to 145.00 and the U.S. dollar at 29.54 to 29.56.—Trans-Ocean.

Three sailors were killed on Wednesday in an explosion aboard the United States destroyer Cassin in the Philadelphia navy yard while safety valves were tested under high steam pressure.

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"NEGA" & "STANDARD"
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ms. PEIPING	Arr. Nov. 22	ms. TAMARA	Sailing End Nov.
ms. NEWBUILDING	Arr. Dec. 14	ms. PEIPING	Sailing End Dec.

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Travel home via South Africa
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Weather, Time and Tide

Friday, Sept. 24, 1937 (20th day of 8th moon)	SICCAWEI Sept. 22 16.08	21.00	Sept. 23 4.00	9.00	GUTZLAFF Sept. 23 9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	30.01	30.06	30.04	30.09	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.02	0.00	+0.01	0.00	—	—
at 32 F. (" 12 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.03	+0.03	+0.03	—	—
Wind (direction)	SE	SSW	SSW	WNW	—	—
" (miles per hour)	5.0	3.7	4.3	5.0	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	77.°0	71.°2	67.°6	70.°2	—	—
Humidity %	80	95	98	87	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—	0.02	0.12	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report September 22	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.05	—0.02	29.99
Temp. Min. 66.°2 Max. 82.°6	74.°4	+3.°9	71.°1
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	28.80	0.61	37.62

Date	24/9	25/9	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9	1/10	2/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.43	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.47
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.49	17.48	17.46	17.45	17.44	17.42	17.41	17.40	17.39
Moon rises at Shanghai	20.39	21.35	22.36	23.39	00.00	0.42	1.46	2.47	3.47
Moon sets at Shanghai	9.57	11.01	0.02	0.57	13.46	14.29	15.07	15.43	16.17
Flood makes Shanghai	12.13	12.57	13.43	14.40	15.55	17.27	19.10	8.30	9.21
Ebb. makes Shanghai	18.08	18.50	19.48	20.50	22.07	23.35	11.57	12.55	1.32
H.W. at Woosung Bar	14.22	15.06	15.58	17.00	18.21	20.00	21.28	10.23	11.02

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Shanghai, Hongkong, Harbin

18

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

SUIWO Sept. 27. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW. —Sails on Monday, Sept. 27th at 4 a.m. For freight or passage, apply, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 26-9

WOOSUNG Sept. 27. From NANKING to HANKOW, on Monday, Sept. 27. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund, Tel. 82020. 27-9

WULIN Sept. 30. From NANKING to HANKOW, on Thursday, Sept. 30. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund, Tel. 82020. 30-9

KUNGWO Oct. 1. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW. —Sails on Friday, Oct. 1st at 4 a.m. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 30-9

NORTH CHINA COAST

CHAKSANG Sept. 27. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Tuesday, Sept. 27th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-9

SHENGKING Sept. 28. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 28th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-9.

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KAYING Sept. 24. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Friday, 24th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 24-9

HSIN PEKING Sept. 25. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Saturday, 25th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 25-9

KWANGTUNG Sept. 25. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Saturday, 25th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 25-9

TINGSANG Sept. 27. SWATOW, CANTON and HONGKONG.—Sails from Hunts Wharf on Tuesday, Sept. 27th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 27-9

SZECHUEN Sept. 28. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 28th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-9

KIUNGCHOW Sept. 29. HONGKONG via CANTON extending to HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 29th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-9

LEESANG Oct. 4. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Monday, Oct. 4th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 4-10

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

THIS is the weekly edition of the North-China Daily News for readers abroad and in the outports. Most of its matter is news relating to China. It reaches nearly all officials and foreign residents in the interior. It has been published since 1850.

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Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $7.50 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

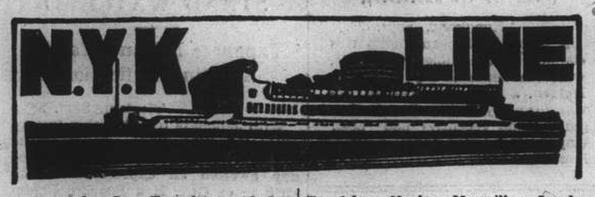
Post Office Notices

Note :—Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below mentioned closing times at Yu Yuen Road.

Date and Destination	Per	Reg.	Ord.
FRIDAY, Sept. 24.			
Manila Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China	Kaying	8.00	8.30
Canton and Hongkong	Kaying	8.30	9.00
Amoy via Canton	Kaying	8.30	9.00
River Ports	Truck Service	13.30	14.00
Foochow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
SATURDAY, Sept. 25			
Manila Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China	Kwangtun	8.00	8.30
Canton and Hongkong	Kwangtung	8.30	9.00
Amoy via Canton	Kwangtung	8.30	9.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	10.00	10.30
River Ports	Truck Service	13.30	14.00
Foochow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
SUNDAY, Sept. 26			
River Ports	Truck Service	13.30	
Japan Korea Formosa	Shanghai M.	17.30	18.00
Foochow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00

REMARKS :—**For Europe :** Via Siberia per available steamer to Tientsin for transmission.
For Europe : Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.
Next air mails will be closed as follows :—
China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.
Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Services (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per available steamer to Singapore.
Regular train mail services :—
Light mails for or via N.S.R., T.P.R., Lunghai, Kiaotei and Pinghan Lines close at 14.00 daily.
Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close daily at 19.00 by truck to Kashing for further transmission by train.
Domestic air mail services :—
For or via C.N.A.C. planes on Nanking-Kinkiang-Hankow-Chungking-Chengtu Lines close at 14.00 daily by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
For or via Eurasia Aviation Corporation planes on (1) Sian-Hongkong Line, (2) Sian-Kunming Line, (3) Sian-Kweisui Line and (4) Sian-Kaolan Line closes daily at 14.00 by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Kobe and Yokohama

from Kobe

TATSUTA MARU	Oct. 19
CHICHIBU MARU	Nov. 9
TAIYO MARU	Nov. 20
TATSUTA MARU	Dec. 14

To Vancouver and Seattle (From Kobe)

HEIAN MARU	Oct. 4
HIKAWA MARU	Oct. 23

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore

To South American (West Coast Ports) (From Kobe)

To Kobe and Yokohama

To Nagasaki and Kobe (Rapid Express Service)

NAGASAKI MARU	Sept. 24
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 27
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 1
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 5

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*HAKOZAKI MARU	Oct. 10
*TERUKUNI MARU	Nov. 5
HAKUSAN MARU	Nov. 20

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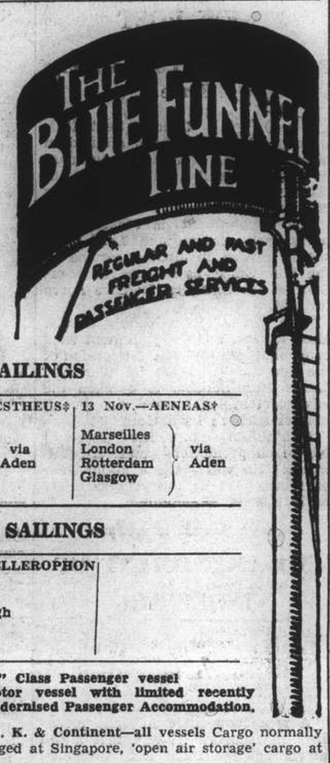

LONDON SAILINGS

20 Oct.—HECTOR† from Hongkong	31 Oct.—MENESTHEUS‡		13 Nov.—AENEAS†	
Marseilles	Marseilles		Marseilles	
London	London		London	
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	via	Rotterdam	via
Glasgow	Hamburg	Aden	Glasgow	Aden
	Glasgow			

LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

9 Nov.—EURYLOCHUS	19 Dec.—BELLEROPHON
Liverpool	Havre
Bromborough	Liverpool
	Bromborough

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. † "A" Class Passenger vessel ‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

"Outward cargo for Shanghai from U. K. & Continent—all vessels Cargo normally stored under cover to be discharged at Singapore, 'open air storage' cargo at Hong Kong, as stowage permits.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from New York. 'Phemius' Probably discharges most of her cargo at Manila.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from Pacific Coast. 'Ixion' Discharged her cargo at Kobe."

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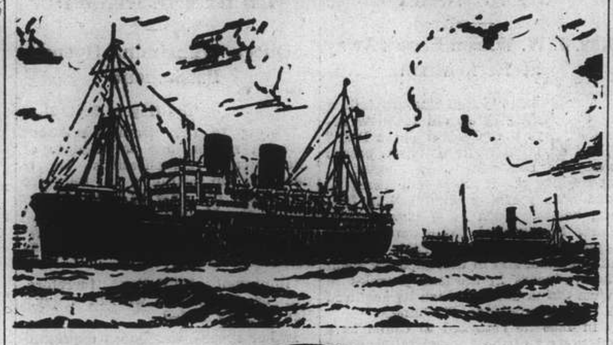
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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Via Hongkong, Straits and Ceylon

			Tonnage
Oct.	5	*SOMALI	7,000
	12	†NALDERA	16,000
	26	†CARTHAGE	15,000
Nov.	9	COMORIN	15,000
	23	RANCHI	17,000
Dec.	7	RAJPUTANA	17,000
	21	RANPURA	17,000

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. †not calling Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
To CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
TILAWA		Sept. 25
SANTHIA		Oct. 9
TALMA		Oct. 23

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Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Sydney
NANKIN	T. J. Mills		Oct. 2	Oct. 21
NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford	Oct. 8	Oct. 30	Nov. 18
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Nov. 9	Dec. 3	Dec. 22

Taking Passengers and Cargo Direct from Shanghai or Transhipping via Hongkong

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

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FRENCH MAIL SERVICE KOBE, MARSEILLES
via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said

S.S. CHENONCEAUX
will leave Kobe for Woosung on September 29
will arrive at Woosung on October 2
will leave Woosung for Marseilles on the same day
For all information, apply to the Company's Office
9 Avenue Edward VII, 1st floor

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SHIPPING NEWS
Vessels Calling Shanghai Temporarily Suspended

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO EUROPE:

ss. OLDENBURG	Oct. 16	Marseille, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg
mv. RHEINLAND	Oct. 28	Marseille, Rotterdam, Hamburg

OUTWARD VESSELS LATEST MOVEMENTS:

mv. LEVERKUSEN	Left Manila	Sept. 19
mv. RUHR	Passed Suez	Aug. 30
ss. WILLESDEN	Left Colombo	Sept. 21
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	Sept. 21

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SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
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For Passage and Freight apply to:

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

CONNECT WITH PRESIDENT LINERS IN HONGKONG OR JAPAN

KOBE

Steamer	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe	Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
ss. Shanghai Maru	Sept. 27	Sept. 29			
ss. Andre Lebon	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
u.s.s. Canopus	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 17	Oct. 27
ss. Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 9	Oct. 11			

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong		Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
			ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 6	Oct. 26
u.s.s. Chaumont	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 13	Oct. 27
ss. Chenonceaux	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 16	Nov. 3
ss. Victoria	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
			ss. Pres. Cleveland	Nov. 3	Nov. 23

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
51 CANTON ROAD TEL. 15309

East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports

MS. "INDIA" — Shanghai cargo discharged Hongkong. September 14th

MS. "JAVA" — Shanghai cargo will be discharged Manila about September 30th.

Agency of

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Telephone 15055 17 Canton Road

MAERSK LINE

MS. TASMANIA	Shanghai and transhipment cargo has been discharged at Shanghai and partly at Hongkong.
M.S. GERTRUDE MAERSK	Shanghai as well as transhipment cargo is now being discharged at Hongkong.
MS. PETER MAERSK/ CHASTINE MAERSK	Will discharge Shanghai as well as transhipment cargo at Manila.

MELCHERS & CO., SHANGHAI
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

MELCHERS & CO., HONGKONG
3 Chater Road, Queen's Bldg. Telegrams: MELCHERSCO

NOTICE

Due to the emergency situation in Shanghai **Shippers** are notified that none of our liners will call at Shanghai until further notice to the contrary.

Consignees are notified that cargo destined to Shanghai will be returned to ports of shipment, or discharged at any other ports or places subject to the terms and conditions of the Bills of Lading.

Owners of Cargo stored in our Yangtszepoo Wharf are notified that the Service of Receiving and Delivery of Goods is suspended until further notice.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Office having been temporarily closed, please address letters c/o Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 20 Canton Road, Telephone 43803.

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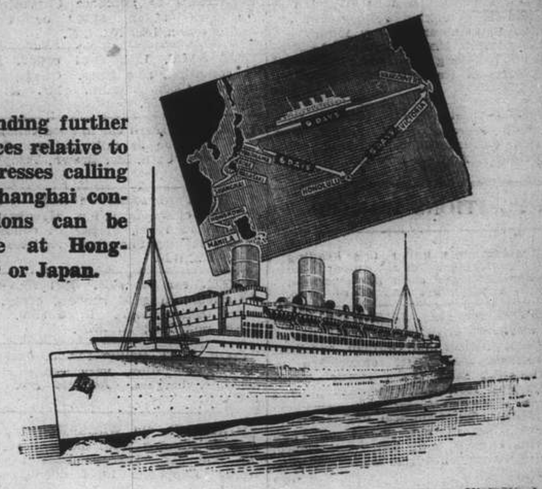
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

Pending further advices relative to Empresses calling at Shanghai connections can be made at Hongkong or Japan.



Steamer	H'kong Leave	N'saki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	H'lulu Leave	Victoria & Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Japan	Oct. 1	--	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 19
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	—	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 29	—	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 17

Direct Connections for Canadian and U.S. Overland Points
Also Atlantic Sailings for Europe

	Leave Kobe	Leave Nagasaki	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila
Empress of Asia	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 9
Empress of Canada	Oct. 17	—	Oct. 22	Oct. 24

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S.S. SEROOSKERK ..... Discharged her Shanghai cargo at Manila.

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to

ADEN/PORT SAID
Genoa/Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen

Due to Sail
S.S. SEROOSKERK ..... Due to sail from Hongkong Oct. 11

Through Bs/L issued to all Mediterranean and all North Continental Ports. Optional Bs/L issued to United Kingdom/Continental Ports.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

Shanghai/Genoa £56
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Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent, etc.

Inward Cargo for Shanghai
m.v. "GLENAPP" Part cargo for Shanghai discharged at Hongkong, balance at Singapore

Vessels due to sail from Shanghai
m.v. "GLENAPP" ..... Sept. 24

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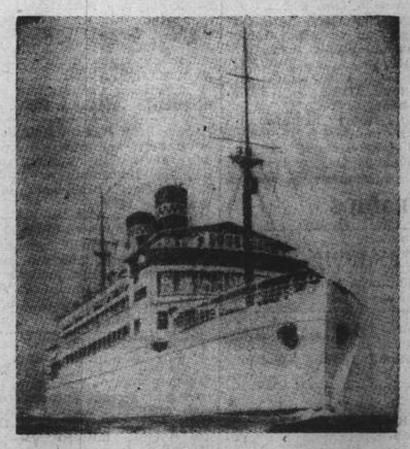

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POSITIONS VACANT

BRITISH Ex-service men (Great War 1914-1918) seeking employment are invited to communicate by letter with the Hon. Secr. United Services Association 219 Kiukiang Road, enclosing detail of profession trade, experience etc. 9837

YOUNG foreigner for outport with good knowledge of English and French correspondence, general office experience. Address Box 1035, N.C.D.N. -2179

POSITIONS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of three dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.50.

YOUNG foreigner, I.C.S. graduate in electrical engineering, good knowledge of English and German, excellent references, nine years experience in engineering sales, seeks position. Address Box 1057, N.C.D.N. -2207

AMERICAN mechanical engineer specialising in gas, diesel oil, and marine engines, long China experience, desires work. Address Box 985, N.C.D.N. -2069

YOUNG, intelligent Polish lady, badly seeks any position. Willing to take care of household. Address Box 1016, N.C.D.N. -2138

EXPERT stenographer, many years experience, seeks fulltime/afternoon position. Knowledge of correspondence, filing, coding. Reply Box 998, N.C.D.N. -2107

WELL-EDUCATED lady with own typewriter will undertake German and English typing at reasonable charges. Telephone 77247 between 12.30 and 2 p.m. -2157

EXPERIENCED typist (English and Russian) and stenographer-beginner, seeks immediate employment. Salary no object. Box 1029, N.C.D.N. -2162

BRITISH woman designer of women's clothes, possessing wide knowledge of indenting merchandise, also managing and buying experience for retail stores, open for engagement. Box 1022, N.C.D.N. -2143

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in French and German from male nationals of those countries. French Concession: evenings. $1.50 per lesson. Must be qualified teachers. Address Box 964, N.C.D.N. 9860

FRENCH lessons. Speedy and excellent results assured. Fully qualified gentleman-teacher. Twice weekly, at pupil's home, $20 monthly. Address Box 1044, N.C.D.N. -2187

CAMBRIDGE Exams. During present emergency, to avoid candidates losing benefit of continuity, fully qualified teacher coaches French, Mathematics. One hour daily at pupil's home, $35 monthly. Address Box 1046, N.C.D.N. -2189

LADY wishes to take from October 1 private German shorthand lessons, Stolze-Schrey system. Address Box 1018, N.C.D.N. 9825

FOR basic Chinese, advanced English, all-round tutoring please telephone 71653, Room 5. Quick, substantial, inspirational. Interview will convince. 9794

GREGG School of Business. Shanghai's Premier Academy. Special Shorthand and Business Course during Emergency, $25 monthly. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 9723

LESSONS in Shanghai dialect by Chinese lady, thrice weekly, wanted by French gentleman recently arrived. Box 1043, N.C.D.N. 9852

MORTGAGES AND LOANS

LOAN up to $25,000 available against excellent security. Address Box 1045, N.C.D.N. -2189

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORTS bombarded buildings. Loss assessments. Repairs undertaken. Foreign, Chinese labour. Krivoss Architects, Contractors. 1331 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73953. -2185

WANTED TO PURCHASE

RADIO, used, wanted, short-wave preferred. Must be cheap for cash. Telephone 34068. -2110

TWO single size beds with mattresses. Simmons make preferred. Address Box 1038, N.C.D.N. 9845

FIRMS wishing to dispose of metals, paper and hardware, please communicate with Box 1031, N.C.D.N. -2167

LOST

LOST, Original B/L. No. 160, ex ss. Potsdam, issued by Melchers & Co., covering 58 packages machinery, furnace with parts and bricks, marked S. Ch. C, Com. 111696 in hexagon SSW5714; S. Ch. C.18380 Com. 111696 BZ845 No. 1/3; S. Ch. C. Com. 111696, 1-52; BZ845 Com. 111696 in hexagon S. Ch. C. 111696; S. Ch. C. Com. 111696 in hexagon SSS 117080; S. Ch. C. Com. 111696 No. 9182K. The above is hereby declared null and void. Siemens China Co. -2051

RADIOS

RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Company. Our method saves you 50%. 9792

RADIOS repaired by foreign engineers. Guaranteed six months. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well. Telephone 34068. -1651

FOR skilled workmanship call 32392, American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. 9416

USED radio sale, guaranteed order, cheap. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 34068. -2109

PERSONAL

LONELY lady wants to make acquaintance with a middle-aged gentleman for companionship. Address Box 1048. N.C.D.N. -2192

LONELY lady would like to meet refined, middle-aged gentleman (37-50) for companionship. Address Box 1047, N.C.D.N. -2191

EUROPEAN gentleman, 43 years, wishes to make acquaintance with well-educated lady (30-35 years) for friendship. Address Box 1004, N.C.D.N. -2117

INTELLIGENT European lady desires to meet wealthy, single gentleman aged 40—55, object genuine companionship. Address Box 1021, N.C.D.N. -2144

MOTOR CARS & CYCLES

WANTED to purchase Chevrolet or Ford sedan, $1,000 or under. Address Box 1050 N.C.D.N. -2194

FOR SALE, 1931 Ford coupe, good condition, new tyres. Owner going Home. Cash bargain. Mr. Brown, Telephone 70199. -2196

WANTED, small car in good condition. Must be 30 miles/gallon. Sedan preferred. Cash. Mr. Brown, Telephone 70199. -2196

1931 Ford sedan de luxe. Four cylinders, 14 h.p. New battery. Two spare tyres, in perfect condition. Owner leaving Shanghai. Address Box 1054, N.C.D.N. -2203

ESSEX car for sale. 1931 four-door saloon, in good running order; always owner-driven. Price $500. Address Box 1052, N.C.D.N. 9863

1935 FIAT Balilla saloon, excellent condition, very economic on gasoline, bargain. Address Box 1005, N.C.D.N. -2118

POWERFUL old Willys Knight roadster running well, motor excellent, for sale cash $150 or nearest offer. Apply Telephone 18174 during office hours. -2198

WANTED used car, must be cheap. State full particulars. Box 984. N.C.D.N. -2046

1934 Playmouth de luxe, four door sedan, exclusively owner-driven, 40,000 miles, new tyres at 35,000 miles. Body and motor in good condition. Cash price $2,000. Telephone Nichols, office hours, 12487. -2013

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

DINING, sitting and bedroom furniture, practically new, for sale at a very low figure. Owner leaving Shanghai. Telephone Bebenin, 30004. -2119

PURCHASE your aquarium supplies from Shanghai Aquarium, 210 Kiaochow Road. Imported accessories. Floating thermometers. Air stones. Scrapers. Electrical heaters. Medicated balls, etc. -2077

ONE American-make 12-bore sporting gun, perfect condition with ninety rounds ammunition. Telephone 73878 mornings. -2176

FOR SALE, baby's chair, pram, bed, scale, playing pen. Telephone 34005, after 5 p.m. -2193

DINNER sets, $5.25. Bridge sets, 50 cents. Bisso luncheon sets, $9.35. Guest towels, ½ dozen $1. Gentlemen's handkerchiefs, $2.15 dozen. Cocktail napkins, 50 cents dozen, and many others sold at and below cost. Lace & Linen Syndicate. 114 Peking Road (First Floor). 9850

STAMPS. Full line of packets. Sets from all countries. Fine stock of albums and philatelic accessories. United Tobacco Store, 136 Nanking Road. -2174

FOR SALE, Divan bed, easy-chairs, dining chairs, specially made six months ago. Also other furniture and crockery for small flat. Telephone 76894. -2004

HOUSE SERVANTS

ADVERTISER highly recommends cook-boy. Speaks good English, clean, honest, good manners. Address Box 1013, N.C.D.N. -2133

72782 TELEPHONE. Inquire reliable servants; cook-boys, baby-amahs, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. General Employment Agency. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2114

ADVERTISER, recommends excellent cook-boy, hardworking, honest, clean and reliable. Address Box 1036, N.C.D.N. -2191

EXCELLENT cook-boy, reliable and honest, recommended. Employer leaving. Box 1027, N.C.D.N. -2154

BEAUTY CULTURE, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m. Hamilton House. Apart. 534 5th floor, corner Kiangse/Foochow Roads. 9702

464 RUE Bourgeat, Passage, House 4, opposite French Club, Mme Alice gives massage, pedicure. Open Sundays. -1689

LADY gives general and reducing massage, 3—8 p.m. 147 Paul Henry, Apartment 14, third floor. Telephone 77327. -2016

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

COMFORTABLE, two-roomed flat, all conveniences, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. Immediate occupation, on a monthly base or otherwise as desired. Near St. George's. Address Box 1049, N.C.D.N. -2193

CASCOGNE Apartment. Two-roomed apartment to be taken over, fully-furnished. Telephone 73273. -2146

COMPLETELY furnished three-roomed modern flat with glassed-in verandah in Astrid Apartments, for 14 months. Immediate possession. Apply F. Backaert, Telephone office 72593, Residence 72398. 9795

TO LET at once in the best residential part of French Concession to responsible party, one four-roomed furnished flat. Latest modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre & E. Kruze, 461 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 83943. 9686

TO LET, Furnished or unfurnished flats of three rooms. Kinnear Apartment, 105 Kinnear Road, near Jessfield Park, with tennis court, nice roof and ground gardens. All modern conveniences. Moderate rentals. Apply Hsin Heng & Co., Property Department, 160 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone 15660/9. 9434

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

TWO-ROOMED, unfurnished flat, Majestic Apartments, 864 Bubbling Well Road. Cheap rental. Apply Resident Engineer, within office hours. -2135

CATHAY FLATS. 818-848 Avenue Joffre 2 big rooms, 1 small room. Rental $110 per month including taxes, central heating, hot and cold water. Apply: The Cathay Land Co., Ltd. Telephone 11430. 9508

PALMS, 211 Haig/Sayzoong. Two/three-roomed apartments, taxes, heating, water, garden, Quiet. Apply Apartment 7. -2065

TO LET, Wayfoong House, 220 Szechuen Road. Single two-roomed and three-roomed self-contained flats, each flat being equipped with all modern conveniences. For further particulars kindly apply to Engineer's Office, Room 110. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund. 9437

FURNISHED HOUSES

ADVERTISER wants to share his very modern house, Tifeng Road, with married couple or 1-2 bachelors. Quiet situation, garden, large roof-garden, 2 verandahs. Telephone 21024, 7-8 a.m., 1.30-2 p.m. 9861

TO LET, off Yu Yuen Road, small 5-roomed house, garden, two bathrooms, central heating, fires, to careful tenant. Telephone 22126 or office 12278 or address Box 1053, N.C.D.N. -2202

FOR SALE or rent, attractive, fully-furnished house, Columbia Circle. Address Box 813, N.C.D.N. 9593

TO LET. Large detached furnished house with large garden in most desirable section French Concession. Five bedrooms, three bathrooms, electric refrigerator, radio, etc. Excellent servants and chauffeur can be taken with house if desired. Please address Box 1024 N.C.D.N. for inspection and arrangement of terms. 9831

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

TO LET. Modern semi-detached house, 5 main rooms. Edinburgh Road, near Yu Yuen Road. Particulars from Sidney J. Powell, Telephone 10918. 9855

TO RENT, four-roomed house, western district. Telephone 31461. -2205

TO LET 13, 21, 31 and 45 Columbia Road, very desirable residences, six rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, with central heating and modern conveniences. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners. Telephone 11355. 9483

ROOMS WITH BOARD

BARNETT House. Double/single rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Reasonable rates. 44 Carter Road, Lane 41. Telephone 30226. -2190

PRIVATE family offers well-furnished small/large rooms, verandah, best home cooking. Bus 21, tram 10. 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 202, Telephone 81122. -2199

NEAR Bubbling Well. Nicely furnished south bed-sitting room, private bathroom, verandah, steamheated. Excellent food. 112/6 Ferry Road. Telephone 37130. -2198

HAMPTON Court, 414 Seymour Road, corner Avenue Road. Double/single rooms, private bath, good food, tennis court. Telephone 31113, Mrs. Ambrose. -2080

COMFORTABLE rooms. Foreign supervised food service and the facilities of an athletic club, at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Telephone 92250. 9503

355 AVENUE Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean, comfortable, large and small rooms. Special attention to food, terms moderate. Telephone Mrs. Hedden 71163. -2123

10-70-72 Carter Road, Lane 41. Large one small room, modern sanitation. Good food. Mrs. Philbey, Telephone 31912. -2123

HANKOW Apartments, 125 Hankow Road. Comfortably furnished large/small rooms, private baths. With or without board. -2134

427 Yu Yuen Road. Single/double steam-heated rooms. Excellent food. Safe locality. Telephone 22091, Mrs. Cooke. -2058

PEKING Apartments, 137/157 Peking Road. Comfortably furnished single/double rooms. Excellent food. Reasonable rates. Apply Mrs. Adams. Telephone 16010. -1617

COSGROVE HOUSE. 1220/50 Avenue Road. Well-furnished double/single rooms, private bath, quiet location. Excellent food, tennis court, Telephone 31018. -1726

AVENUE Hall. Double and single rooms, private bathrooms. Good food. Supervised by Mrs. Falkenstein. 1434 Avenue Road, Telephone 30244. -2177

THE VILLAS, 969 Avenue Foch, convenient 9/1 bus, desirable accommodation. Telephone Mrs. Fisher 75433. 1648

"AVONDALE House", Lane 1220/1 Avenue Road, steam-heated, double/single rooms, facing south, private bathrooms, tennis court. -2111

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD

ATTIC rooms in private dwelling. Vicinity of St. Marie's Hospital. Address Box 1014, N.C.D.N. -2136

COMFORTABLE rooms and the facilities of an athletic club, at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Telephone 92250. 9504

FURNISHED room, private bath, $25. Two large rooms partly furnished, $35. 1376 Yu Yuen Road, House 18. -2122

SOUTH room, verandah, bathroom, smaller room attached, garage. Suitable bachelor, married couple. Smaller room. Telephone 71115. -2047

DANCING

STUDY dancing under well-known artists. Ballroom, ballet, tap, etc. Waldermar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2113

OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS

GODOWN and storage space available in Avenue Joffre on one to two years' lease. Any size can be arranged for. Telephone 16437. 9664

TO sub-let one large furnished or unfurnished office with small room attached. Cheap rental. Hamilton House. Telephone 19562. -2163

SPACE 7,000 cub. ft. to let, central district. Rent $300. Box 1032, N.C.D.N. -2173

WANTED TO RENT

FURNISHED four-roomed apartment as going concern on monthly basis for indefinite period. Timperley, Park Hotel. -2195

PAYING guest. Foreign gentleman of good family, Orientalist, just returned from interior. wishes to be received as only paying guest in cultured, foreign family, French, American or English. Kindly address Box 1056, N.C.D.N. -2206

WANTED, single, fully-furnished, steamheated room by gentleman. Western district. Address Box 1051, N.C.D.N. -2200

WANTED office, six rooms, average 350 square feet in eastern part French Concession. Please send offers to Box 1017, N.C.D.N. 9826

UNFURNISHED, two-roomed flat wanted from October 1. Address Box 1040, N.C.D.N. -2183

LADY requires small furnished steamheated room. Please state terms with/without board. Low price essential. Box 1026, N.C.D.N. -2154

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Specialist in
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9653

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Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
(next to the Country Club)
Hours: 8-11 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622
9421

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9580

LONDON AGENTS
SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *North-China Daily News* and the *North-China Herald* will be accepted by Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 6 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Street's have copies of the *North-China Herald* on sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd. will quote for advertising space and will accept advertising.

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DEATH OF OLD CHINA MISSIONARY

Rev. J. W. Wilson Passes Away at Beckenham

A cable has reached Hankow telling of the passing of an old Hankow resident, says the "Central China Post." The Rev. John Wallace Wilson passed away at Beckenham, on August 31 at the age of 81. For some years he had been partially blind and in failing health. Born in Wigtown, Scotland, he reached China in 1873 as agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland, and in that capacity spent twelve years in arduous journies in West China during which he acquired a facile knowledge of Chinese.

In 1886 he returned to China as a missionary of the London Mission and lived at Wuchang, Chungking, Changsha, Hanyang and Hankow.

In 1911-12 he spent a year with the Christian Literature Society at Shanghai.

During the years 1912-27 Mr. Wilson lived in Hankow and was connected with various activities in the Port. He founded the Hankow Literary Society and was Honorary Pastor of Union Church for four years.

His literary activities issued in the publication of several books in Chinese, the best known of which is a version in Western Mandarin of Pilgrim's Progress.

Mr. Wilson was a President and member of the Board of the Religious Tract Society.

After a long period of 53 years of service Mr. Wilson and his family left China in the spring of 1927.

He is survived by Mrs. Wilson and their daughter Jessie to whom sympathy will go from friends in Hankow, many of whom frequently enjoyed the hospitality of their home.

REMARKABLE CURE FOR DRUNKENESS

The issue of the Indian Journal of Medical and Physical Science of July 1837 contains the following information: "A native of Norway, aged 40, who had from his youth been accustomed to dram drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens. His medical attendant to cure him of his dangerous propensity, prescribed the daily dose of a mixture of two drachms of sulphuric acid and twenty-four ounces of whisky. The result was remarkable. In three months' time he got such a dislike to all kinds of spirituous liquors that he could not bear to swallow a drop of anything stronger than beer. The dose of the above mixture taken, was four wine-glasses daily, and the cure had been of a year's standing at the time of the communication of the case."

LIENYUN HARBOUR IS HEAVILY BOMBED

Hsuchow, Sept. 22.

A Japanese torpedo boat steamed near the Hsilien islet off Haichow on the northern coast of Kiangsu and opened fire on the mainland, according to a report received here to-day. More than twenty shots were fired, but the damage done was reported slight. Twelve Japanese bombers simultaneously subjected the Lienyun Harbour to severe bombardment, dropping some twenty bombs.—Central News.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Washington, Sept. 23.

The preliminary discussions of the Anglo-American trade agreement are progressing, says Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State. He is unable to make predictions, as to do so might affect the course of future developments.—Reuter.

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe **The Japan Chronicle** . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, **The Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

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NETHERLANDS WILL INCREASE ARMY

Queen Wilhelmina Opens Parliament

The Hague, Sept. 21.

"Owing to the strained relations between nations and the danger of international complications it is necessary to continue to reinforce our army, not only in Holland but also in the Netherlands East Indies," declared Queen Wilhelmina in opening the new session of the Netherlands Parliament to-day.

"Important legislation, therefore, will be introduced without delay," Her Majesty added.

In her speech, the Queen expressed gratitude for the great improvement in the economic life of the country. All measures which the Government believed would continue to promote such a recovery would be taken, Her Majesty concluded.—Reuter.

U.S. RUSHES WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION

Because of War Threats in Spain and China

Washington, Sept. 21.

Threats of American entanglements in war in the Far East and Europe has expedited America's greatest naval construction programme since the Great War, the United Press learned here to-day.

The Government is pushing at top speed plans for the construction of two super-battleships, the North Carolina and Washington, and work is expected to be started on the new warships within three months. They are expected to be completed within 48 months.

The Navy Department is expected to request in the 1939 budget that funds be appropriated for the construction of two similar battleships. —United Press.

SEAMEN CONDEMN AGGRESSORS

Paris Conference Passes Peace Resolution

Paris, Sept. 22.

Seamen's organizations should "continue their efforts against aggressors in Europe and the Far East," declared a resolution passed to-day at the International Conference of Seamen's Organizations affiliated to the International Federation of Transport Workers.

The resolution also paid a tribute to the efforts of seamen "to hinder and prevent transports destined by the rebels for Spanish ports."

Nine European countries are represented at the conference, including Great Britain, France and Spain. —Reuter.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE SHOWS DEFICIT

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

Japan's export trade has been decreasing while her imports are simultaneously increasing. Provisional figures by the Ministry of Finance show that the foreign trade balance of the Japanese Empire including Korea, Formosa and the Japanese possessions in the Pacific, closed for August, 1937, with a deficit of Y.54,000,000 while in August last year had a surplus of nearly the same amount. In August, 1936, the value of Japanese exports amounted to Y.257,900,000, with imports Y.203,500,000. In August, 1937, exports totalled Y.260,700,000 and imports Y.314,700,000.

Investigations by the Statistical Bureau at Osaka show that Japanese shipments to North China in August, 1937, decreased by 84.6 per cent. compared with August, 1936. The shipments to Central and South China decreased by 76.2 per cent., those to the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, the Philippines, French Indo-China and the Straits Settlements by 62.2 per cent. and those to Manchuria by 15 per cent.—Trans-Ocean.

KOREAN OFFICIAL'S GIFT TO WAR FUNDS

Mr. Konei Ri, President of the Shanghai Koreans' Association, has made a personal donation of Y284.60 to the Japanese army's war chest, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported!

Showing commendable patriotism, the paper said, Mr. Ri called at the offices of the Japanese Military attache here yesterday to make his contribution. Commenting, the "Mainichi" asserted that Mr. Ri's act was another manifestation of the solid backing which the military is receiving from the Japanese public.

LIENYUNCHIANG AGAIN BOMBED BY PLANES

Aboard a Japanese Warship, Sept. 22.

For the second time in 24 hours, Japanese naval aircraft bombed Lienyunchiang, terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway in Kiangsu yesterday afternoon, a naval spokesman announced last night. The oil tank bombed on Monday, he said was still burning. Although subjected to heavy anti-aircraft fire, all of the Japanese planes returned safely.—Domei.

QUEEN OF DENMARK IMPROVING

Copenhagen, Sept. 21.

The condition of Queen Alexandrine is substantially improved and she is expected to leave her bed within a few days.

The Queen underwent an operation on September 14.—Reuter.

JAPAN BANS FOREIGN FILM IMPORTS

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

In pursuance of the war economy law to adjust the trade balance, the Ministry of Finance yesterday forbade the import of foreign films, effective at the beginning of next year. —Trans-Ocean.

Second European Cholera Victim in H'kong

Hongkong, Sept. 23.

A second European victim was claimed by the cholera epidemic, with the death to-day of Mr. J. Holden, a native of Preston. He was formerly with Royal Engineers and recently had been employed in the naval yard.—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS' EFFECT ON NATION

Feeling Stiffens as People Save for More Planes

That the continued indiscriminate bombing by Japanese aircraft of Chinese cities has further aroused the national feeling, is evidenced by the fact that a campaign is now afoot among Chinese circles for raising adequate funds to purchase more war planes to fight the invaders.

Realizing the necessity of strengthening China's air defence in the course of her life and death struggle with Japan, party workers in Chekiang, a message from Hangchow indicates, have contributed a sum of $80,000 for the purchase of a plane to be presented to the National Government.

This conviction was shared by Mr. Tsao Ching-hsun, a prominent business leader in Wuchang, who has generously donated $10,000 to the National Government for the augmentation of the Chinese force.—Central News.

LORD GORT GIVEN NEW POST

Formerly with Local Defence Force

London, Sept. 23.

Keen interest has been aroused in military circles over the appointment of Major-General Lord Gort, V.C., as Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

The appointment is regarded as particularly timely, and Lord Gort should render invaluable service to the War Office, as he was Chief-of-Staff of the Shanghai Defence Force in 1927.

"The Times," in a leading article, also applauds the appointment as a probable indication of the intention of the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, to quicken the advancement of promising young officers such as Lord Gort.

As a military officer, Lord Gort will advise on promotions and appointments. He was made a Major-General last year at the comparatively early age of 49.—Reuter.

NO AMENDMENT OF INDIA ACT

London Unable to Confirm Rumoured Suggestion

London, Sept. 21.

A report appeared in some morning newspapers to-day that a bill amending the India Act would be introduced next session to meet points raised by the Indian princes.

It is well known that political officers of the Government of India have visited the states to confer with the princes on federation, and as expected, practical discussions disclosed certain difficulties on points of detail. Consideration of these difficulties has been proceeding, but there is no confirmation in official circles in London of the suggestion that proposals for amending the Act to meet them are about to be brought before the Cabinet.—Wireless through Reuter.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES COMMENCE

Land, Naval and Air Forces Combine in Practice

Berlin, Sept. 22.

The large-scale German autumn military manœuvres started yesterday morning, and for the first time include land, naval and air forces.

Marshal Werner von Blomberg, War Minister, is directing the manœuvres from headquarters in Luttow near Donnin.

Infantry General Von Rundstaedt, Admiral Carls and Air General Kaupisch will command respectively the land, naval, and air forces of the "Blues" while General Kuochenauer, Vice-Admiral Boehn, and General Halm will be in charge of the "Reds."

Herr Hitler will attend the manœuvres throughout their duration.—Havas.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HOLDS UP NEW BOOK

Objections Made to Memoires of Sir L. Guillemard

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 23.

The postponement of publication of Sir Laurence Guillemard's new book "Trivial Fond Records," copies of which were recalled by the publishers, Messrs. Mathuens, followed objections raised by Mr. David Lloyd George, the Welsh statesman, to certain passages.

Mr. Lloyd George's secretary stated that the matter had been placed in the hands of his solicitors.

Sir Laurence was Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States from 1919 to 1927, and the book contains reminiscences of the administrative service.—Reuter.

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS NEW CHAIRMAN OF S.E.C.

Washington, Sept. 21.

By an unanimous vote, the Securities and Exchange Commission to-day elected Commissioner William O. Douglas to succeed Mr. James M. Landis as chairman.

The election was regarded as surprising in view of earlier indications that the Commission would withhold action pending the appointment to a new member to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Landis' resignation.—United Press.

GEN. HAN FU-CHU'S STAND WATCHED

Japanese Military Keenly Awaiting Indications

Tientsin, Sept. 23.

With Japanese troops within twenty miles of Shantung's border, the Japanese military authorities here today awaited an expression of the attitude of Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Provincial Government.

Gen. Han's troops, numbering about 60,000 strong, are known to be concentrated east of Weihsien, midway between Tsinan and Tsingtao, on the Kiaotsi Railway.

Important military establishments in the central part of the province have already been bombed by Japanese naval aircraft in the last few days.—Domei.

British Press Much Moved by Nanking Raids

(Continued from page 5)

hear of mediation. The time may come, however, when neutral nations, whose interests in China are being disastrously affected by hostilities lightly undertaken and unrelentingly waged, may be able to exercise their influence for peace.—Reuter.

"Morning Post" View

The "Morning Post," traditionally pro-Japanese in its stand, says in a leading article on the Japanese reply to the British Note on the Hugessen incident:—

"This tremendous bombardment of Nanking certainly is not easy to reconcile with Japan's assurances of concern for the safety of non-combatants.

"Japan's friends in this country cannot but watch with dismay the vast military commitments she is piling up in a country which is easy to defeat in pitched battle and not commonly difficult to subdue.

"Japan appears to be dissipating her resources in an undertaking of which the benefits, either economic, military or political, are dubious in the extreme.

"Well may it be feared that the most probable beneficiary will be not Japan, but Soviet Russia, to whom, in China, Japan is exposing her Achilles' heel."—Reuter.

INDIGNATION IN FRANCE

Paris Press Denounces the Nanking Bombings

Paris, Sept. 23.

The press to-day expressed violent indignation at the bombing of civilians by Japanese planes.

"It seems it is now proper to demoralize civilian populations," declares "Le Petit Parisien," in commenting on the bombing of Nanking. "To arrive at this happy result, is it not natural that children be mangled, that innocent families be annihilated, that missiles of death be dropped on schools and hospitals alike? The conquerors are broken-hearted, but for the honour of success it is indispensable to keep on demoralizing civilian populations who will be bombed and killed. After which, we will see if they admit to being demoralized."

"L'Œuvre," leftist journal, declares that "Geneva was cruelly astonished by the bombings. The impression prevailing there is that the Sino-Japanese conflict will guarantee peace in Europe for at least two or three years, and that those who will help China in her defence will greatly help in establishing peace."

The London correspondent of "Le Figaro," rightist journal, declares that great indignation was evinced in that city in learning of the bombing.—Havas.

JAPANESE ARMY SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN AIR ARM

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

Making further efforts to strengthen the air arm, War Ministry authorities to-day decided to establish new aeronautical schools, one of which will be the Tokyo Military Aeronautical School. Domei also understood that the Kumagaya Military Aeronautical School will be enlarged and better equipment bought for the students.—Domei.

AMERICAN CITIZENS' MOVEMENTS

The American Consulate-General receives every day a large number of telegrams from the United States requesting information regarding the whereabouts and welfare of Americans resident or formerly resident in Shanghai. Americans are asked to assist the Consulate-General by informing it of their intended departures, giving name of ship, date of sailing and destination.

RESOLUTION FOR REPEAL OF INDIA ACT VOTED

Poona, Sept. 23.

A resolution calling for the repeal of the India Act and for its replacement by "a Constitution framed by a constituent Assembly" was moved in the Assembly to-day by the Prime Minister of Bombay. The resolution was carried by 98 to 43 votes.—Reuter.

U.S. SEAMEN'S UNIONS ON BONUS REFUSAL

Washington, Sept. 22.

Maritime Unions affiliated with the C.I.O. to-day charged the U.S. Maritime Commission was acting as a "rubber stamp" for shippers in refusing to approve a $250 bonus and $2,500 insurance for each member of ship's crews entering war zones.—United Press.

ARGENTINE DESTROYERS LAUNCHED

London, Sept. 21.

Three torpedo boat destroyers ordered by the Argentine Government from Vickers-Armstrong, were launched at Barrow-in-Furness today within nineteen minutes.—Wireless through Reuter.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Of the Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai

Vol. XXX SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937. 1681

NOTIFICATION No. 4866.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the situation arising out of the Sino-Japanese conflict now being waged in the Shanghai area the Council does not propose, until further notice, to proceed with its programme for the acquisition of land for road widenings and extensions except in cases where the terms agreed upon had been fully complied with prior to the commencement of the present emergency.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4861.
OFFICE HOURS.

THE public is hereby notified that from October 1, the official office hours in all Departments of the Council's service will be from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4862.
APPLICATION FOR TAVERN LICENCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been received from M. O. Martinson of No. 1624 Bubbling Well Road, for the issue of a Tavern licence in respect of the premises No. 1624 Bubbling Well Road.

This application will be heard and determined at the next Annual Licensing Session to be held in March, 1938.

The issue of an interim licence is under consideration and any objection thereto must be submitted in writing to the undersigned on or before 12 noon on Monday, October 4, 1937.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4863.
LICENCE CONDITIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that with effect from January 1, 1938, the following condition is added to Condition 22 of the Sale of Foreign Liquor Off-Licence :—

"Where ammonia is used as the refrigerant, an approved emergency arrangement for drawing off the ammonia and mixing it with water shall be installed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Council."

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4860.
ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATION.

FREE inoculation against Cholera for those who cannot attend their own Doctors is available as follows:

Foreigners.

Room 120 Administration Building, 223 Hankow Road — Daily during office hours (Sundays excepted)

Chinese.

(additional Station)

Branch Health Office, 340 Hankow Road — Daily—2-4.30 p.m.

Employers of mass labour requiring inoculation services should either telephone 12410 (Extension No. 23) or write to the Public Health Department giving full information concerning their requirements.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 14, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4855.
CURFEW HOURS.

WITH reference to the Emergency Measures Proclamation dated August 17, 1937, Paragraph 1, under which all residents are required to remain within their residences between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., Notice is hereby given that as an experimental measure and until further notice the Curfew Hours will be 11.30 p.m. to 5 a.m. with effect from Thursday, September 2, 1937.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 1, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4867.
COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Municipal Rate in respect of Chinese and Foreign houses for the quarter ending December 31, 1937, is due on October 1, 1937. Ratepayers are reminded that rates on foreign style buildings will not be called for by collectors but must be remitted to the Revenue Office, 209 Kiangse Road, by the concerned upon receipt of demand note.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4859.
LOAN OF 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that Provisional Receipts numbered 1 to 71 in respect of the above Loan may now be exchanged for the corresponding Debenture Certificates on presentation at the Finance Department, Room No. 257, Administration Building, 209 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Certificates in respect of Municipal Investment Bank allotments may also be obtained on application.

Certificates in connection with conversions from the Loan of 1925 are not yet ready for issue.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 13, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4864.
LICENCE CONDITIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following amendments in licence conditions will be effective from January 1, 1938.

1. The Hotel, Tavern, Restaurant (with Alcoholic Refreshment at Meals only), Restaurant (without Alcoholic Refreshment) and Retailers of Malt Liquor—On Licence Conditions are amended by the addition of the following condition:—

   "That no dancing be permitted on the premises unless a special licence for such is first obtained."

2. Condition 27 of the Hotel Licence and Condition 17 of the Chinese Lodging House Licence are amended to read as follows:—

   "That no smoking of opium or its derivatives or the taking or administering of narcotic drugs be permitted and no paraphernalia or instruments used in connection therewith be brought or kept on the premises and that the licensee shall immediately notify the Police of the presence of persons found to be committing these offences or to be in possession of such paraphernalia or instruments."

3. The Foreign Lodging House Licence Conditions are amended by the addition of the following condition:—

   "That no smoking of opium or its derivatives or the taking or administering of narcotic drugs be permitted and no paraphernalia or instruments used in connection therewith be brought or kept on the premises and that the licensee shall immediately notify the Police of the presence of persons found to be committing these offences or to be in possession of such paraphernalia or instruments."

4. Condition 4 of the Bicycle Licence is amended to read as follows:—

   "The licence number plate issued by the Council shall be attached to the left-rear horizontal fork of the bicycle as indicated, and shall be maintained at all times easily legible and undefaced."

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

THE GAS SUPPLY.

Official Report as to Safety.

Resumption of the gas supplies for the Settlement gave rise to some uneasiness, more particularly among the Chinese community, as to possible danger from explosion and fire from aerial bombs or shells exploding on the gasometers or gas mains.

This question has been carefully investigated by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and a report has been received by the Council showing that the danger from explosion is extremely remote while the chances of a fire *and* explosion are considered to be 99 per cent. against.

Captain Dyson, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, in his report mentions that one fear expressed, i.e., "Should a gas main be hit by a stray missile and should an explosion result, fire will break out all over the Settlement and the several million of residents will have no escape" has obviously been made by a person entirely ignorant of actual facts and conditions.

In substantiation of his considered opinion that the danger of explosion is extremely remote and the chances of a fire *and* explosion are 99 per cent. against, Captain Dyson states that the gas supply works, which are in the Yangtszepoo District, are the most up-to-date and foolproof that can be found, probably anywhere in the world.

The main gasometers are:—two in Yangtszepoo (only one of which, it is understood, is in use) and two at Yu Ya Ching Road. They are of the telescopic water seal type and possibilities of an explosion at the gasometers are extremely remote. The modern rigid type of gasometer has been the cause of a few serious explosions but as this type is not found in Shanghai this point can be ruled entirely out of the possibilities.

The gas mains, (with the exception of the feeder mains which are 14 inches) vary from 6 inches to 12 inches. The larger size is used under some of the bigger thoroughfares. Shells which have fallen on roads in the Central and Western Districts have so far been of small calibre and have barely pierced the asphalt surface of the road. The only exceptions have been the air bombs, notably that at Yu Ya Ching and Avenue Edward VII Roads corner. Here the roadway was pierced over the former (now culverted) Yang King Pang and Defence Creeks, and the road bed here could be considered as not quite normal owing to the presence of the culverted creek underneath the surface, weakening resistance to the force of the explosion.

The gas mains in Shanghai are buried at a *minimum* depth of three feet, though more often they are much deeper. The chances of any gas main being broken by a shell or bomb are extremely small as, in addition to the above reason, the space occupied by gas mains in relation to the Settlement in general is almost infinitesimal.

In conclusion, Captain Dyson definitely states that the likelihood of a few stray missiles causing a serious gas explosion is practically nil. If an intensive bombardment with heavy guns of the howitzer type occurred (considered to be a most unlikely circumstance) a gas main might be pierced and the leaking gas become ignited; in such circumstances, it is considered almost certain that the Gas Company would close down the system, to prevent financial loss as well as to take precautions. It may be mentioned that coal gas is in far greater use in Great Britain than in Shanghai and during the Great War, while air raids were in progress in various parts of the country including London, there is no record of instances where the whole of the public gas lighting supply service was closed down.

Captain Dyson quotes Dr. Von Schwartz, the great German authority on fire and explosion risks, as stating "Even the storage of many hundred thousand cubic feet of gas is free from danger. Should the gas in the gasometers be set alight, it burns away quietly owing to lack of the oxygen necessary to produce an explosion."

NOTIFICATION No. 4865.

LICENCE CONDITIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following amendments to the Other Foodstuffs No. 1 Licence Conditions will be effective from January 1, 1938.

The "*Note*" is amended to read as follows:—

"*Note.*—This licence applies to Ice Cream, Ice Drinks, Iced Candies of any description (including Ice Suckers, Ice Drops, Ice Sticks, etc.), Fresh Dairy Produce (in original sealed containers) and Reconstructed Milk and Cream."

The "*Definitions*" is amended to read as follows:—

"*Definitions.*—The term "Ice Cream" shall be held to include any frozen or iced product, other than a liquid, which contains milk or any milk preparation and is intended for human consumption. The term "Iced Drinks" shall be held to include any iced, frozen or cooled liquid intended for human consumption. The term "Iced Candies" shall be held to include any frozen or iced product, other than a liquid, which contains water, sugar and flavouring ingredients. The term "Fresh Dairy Produce" shall be held to include any fresh milk, fresh cream, or other fresh dairy produce in the original sealed containers obtained from a dairy in possession of a dairy licence or permit issued by the Council. The term "Reconstructed Milk or Cream" means any article of food resembling milk and cream and containing no ingredient which is not derived from milk except water or any ingredient or material which may lawfully be contained in an article sold as milk and cream."

Condition 28 is amended to read as follows:—

"28.—Samples shall be furnished whenever required for examination or analysis by the Commissioner of Public Health, and if any of the products, or materials used in their manufacture, be found to be bad, impure, unwholesome, adulterated, unsafe or unfit for human consumption they will be seized."

The following new condition is added:—

"*30a.*—The licensee shall be responsible for any breach or disregard of any condition contained in this licence by himself, his servants, agents, tenants, lessees or others."

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Friday, Sept. 24.

Corps Headquarters:—

Mr. M. C. Jensen to be 2nd. Lt., on strength of Corps Headquarters (Billeting Staff) Sept. 16, 1937.

Infantry:—

American Company.—Lt. W. M. Portrude is transferred to the res. of Offrs. "A", Sept. 16, 1937.

Reserve of Officers.

Class "A":—

Lt. W. M. Portrude from Active List to be Lt. with seniority March 17, 1934.

Class "B":—

Capt. Y. C. Waung resigns his commission, Sept. 13, 1937.

Long Service Medal — Awards:—

The undermentioned has been awarded the medal for Long Service:—

Sergeant M. C. Jensen 15-11-34.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

Order Book Extracts, September 11-18.

Police Force.—The resignations of the following are accepted with effect from the dates specified:—

Sub-Inspector T. Coyne from September 30, 1937.

Sub-Inspector V. S. Bebenin from October 3, 1937.

Sergeant F. H. Massey from August 14, 1937.

Sergeant B. V. Makovetsky from September 10, 1937.

Public Health Department.—Sanitary Overseer J. G. W. Lewis is promoted to be Inspector from September 15, 1937.

Finance Department — Revenue Office.—Inspector T. E. Wilson is invalided with effect from September 15, 1937.

Secretariat — Industrial Section.—Mr. Whang Chou is appointed Assistant Inspector on probation from September 10, 1937.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Return of Communicable Diseases.

Reported during the week ending Saturday, mid-night, September 18, 1937.	*Foreigners**		*Chinese†*	
	Cases notified	*Deaths registered*	*Cases notified*	*Deaths registered*
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	5	1
Cerebrospinal Fever	0	0	2	0
Tuberculosis	1	0	11	11
Cholera	3	1	162	18
Typhoid Fever	1	1	17	6
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	0	0
Amœbic Dysentery	1	0	50	25
Bacillary Dysentery	19	0		
Plague	0	0	0	0
Beri-beri	0	0	14	5
Influenza	0	0	1	0
Malaria	2	0	14	1
Measles	0	0	15	2
Total Deaths from all Causes		5		1,515

* **Foreigners** residing within Settlement limits and on Outlying Municipal Roads (Estimated Population 39,750).

† **Chinese** residing within Settlement limits and on Outlying Municipal Roads (Estimated Population 1,178,880).

SUMMARY OF REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR AUGUST.

Description	Estimate for 1937	1937			1936			1935		
		No.	Amount	Total from January 1	No.	Amount	Total from January 1	No.	Amount	Total from January 1
	$		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
LAND TAX	6,920,000	—	141,313.92	3,575,085.46	—	495,278.67	4,042,648.93	—	566,688.23	4,474,972.92
MUNICIPAL RATE–										
Foreign General	5,700,000	—	303,070.01	3,320,761.58	—	625,304.02	3,522,561.07	—	568,738.43	3,709,553.95
Foreign Special	750,000	—	39,345.02	337,727.73	—	65,097.76	387,211.07	—	64,248.42	436,037.20
Chinese General	4,300,000	—	127,587.02	2,388,601.52	—	370,707.76	2,566,101.50	—	351,134.28	3,159,752.18
Chinese Special	50,000	—	2,158.49	12,823.86	—	2,772.96	19,555.67	—	4,907.68	32,752.52
Special Advertisement Rate	35,000	—	824.30	19,796.04	—	15.00	17,730.65	—	722.02	18,576.33
WHARFAGE DUES.	600,000	—	—	462,964.37	—	—	258,730.69	—	—	278,960.67
LICENCE FEES—										
PREMISES :										
Billiard or Bowling Saloon ...	1,200	2	35.00	936.68	3	60.00	778.34	7	110.00	935.00
Chinese Lodging House	50,000	31	1,496.00	25,052.00	43	1,867.00	26,061.00	42	1,566.50	27,160.68
Club, Chinese ...	6,000	3	105.00	3,931.34	5	175.00	4,042.19	20	638.00	4,994.01
Eating House, etc.	105,000	984	5,865.00	67,988.83	1,206	7,745.84	67,335.88	1,549	9,599.17	69,032.53
Entertainment (not otherwise specified).....	37,000	31	1,953.90	24,742.39	48	2,633.07	19,767.71	36	2,246.06	17,532.36
Exchange Shop ..	16,000	171	384.30	10,341.65	261	595.50	12,280.95	577	1,422.40	12,779.81
Foodshop, Foreign	1,700	11	193.00	1,300.00	59	617.00	3,133.98	72	649.00	2,696.17
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall	9,600	29	286.67	6,672.05	74	735.00	6,812.62	120	1,182.01	6,952.38
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop	2,600	1	7.00	1,833.00	8	56.00	1,870.00	31	273.00	1,618.34
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	120,000	24	2,610.84	84,592.75	30	3,882.22	73,823.60	26	3,451.67	77,233.35
Liquor, Foreign ..	52,000	6	1,395.00	33,299.54	14	2,351.67	36,368.92	26	4,950.00	40,985.04
Liquor, Malt.....	9,500	6	210.00	5,010.59	23	796.67	6,632.84	28	962.50	6,827.95
Lodging House, Foreign	3,000	3	24.00	1,644.02	55	440.00	2,033.34	3	24.00	1,769.35
Pawn Shop.....	41,000	10	302.13	34,822.92	7	156.31	31,999.83	2	7.44	37,683.68
Sing Song House.	35,000	4	60.00	29,450.00	15	225.00	31,320.00	3	45.00	40,260.00
Sing Song and Storyteller	17,500	36	936.00	11,123.67	55	1,482.00	10,717.01	48	1,661.00	12,740.50
Tea Shop	22,500	94	729.00	14,018.11	219	1,753.20	15,057.14	178	1,432.40	14,700.40
Theatre and Music Hall and Cinematograph	60,000	23	3,543.00	38,643.68	36	5,076.00	35,880.84	29	3,965.00	32,335.00
Tobacco Shop ...	30,000	380	987.80	19,585.64	651	1,658.50	22,060.28	985	2,589.70	21,042.86
Wine Shop, Chinese	86,000	332	3,833.10	58,016.21	651	6,722.60	60,637.27	1,083	11,903.60	63,504.72
Miscellaneous ...	27,000	992	1,937.00	19,193.31	1,188	2,589.20	17,895.45	905	2,124.31	16,396.69
VEHICLES :										
Bicycle	176,000	312	1,248.00	158,920.00	1,411	2,822.00	140,352.00	1,030	2,060.00	131,800.00
Bicycle Tandem..	—	1	10.00	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carriage, Private.	1,000	P. 10, C. 7	99.00	742.50	P. 6, C. 4	57.00	973.50	P. 7, C. 7	94.50	1,579.50
Carriage, Public and Livery Stable	3,000	—	—	2,206.00	S. 1, P. 3, C. 3	1.00, 54.00	2,790.00	P. 9, C. 9	150.00	2,946.00
Cart	216,000	340	863.13	172,604.61	712	1,999.16	151,715.60	1,295	4,064.86	176,643.46
Motor Vehicle, Public Garage, etc.	1,150,000	V. 499, D. 1,117, G. 5, RF. 264	23,294.58	996,743.58	V. 579, D. 1,142, G. 4, RF. 320	23,088.27	984,564.55	V. 769, D. 1,278, G. 6, RF. 307	30,847.36	1,040,383.82
Pullers, Private Ricsha	10,000	150	150.00	2,526.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pullers, Public Ricsha	9,000	176	176.00	12,584.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ricsha, Private ..	295,000	V. 44, RF. 46	287.44	293,367.15	V. 214, RF. 225	1,233.69	240,918.60	V. 241, RF. 241	1,553.58	276,962.08
Ricsha, Public ..	407,650	9,500	19,000.00	156,840.00	9,984	19,968.00	160,028.00	10,028	20,056.00	159,916.00
Wheelbarrow	45,200	4,317	3,021.90	30,389.53	5,770	4,040.25	32,913.48	5,928	4,150.49	37,909.07
BOATS :										
Cargo Boat	10,800	445	470.67	6,764.68	680	750.00	6,762.84	627	667.00	6,974.50
Chinese Boat	4,200	232	201.50	2,352.60	865	449.80	3,048.90	983	505.90	3,449.20
Ferry and Passenger Boat ...	1,650	5	10.00	918.00	70	140.00	1,134.00	72	144.00	1,096.00
Launch	7,600	42	198.00	4,707.00	175	723.00	5,625.00	255	897.00	6,291.00
Sampan	800	28	28.00	611.00	55	55.00	532.00	54	54.00	537.00
SUNDRIES :										
Dog	16,000	96	480.00	12,925.00	151	755.00	13,840.00	174	870.00	14,160.00
Firearm.....	30,000	—	—	28,521.00	45	525.00	28,801.00	12	84.00	32,071.90
Food Hawker....	91,000	2,404	4,807.00	60,699.98	3,869	7,735.00	58,048.00	3,213	6,426.00	58,421.00
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES										
Markets.....	350,000	5,281	21,849.00	204,467.55	6,036	27,023.85	214,331.30	6,533	28,704.64	223,340.75
Assessed Rental of Mun. Offices and Quarters	12,000	—	977.43	8,419.56	—	835.25	6,680.50	—	1,113.79	8,529.14
Miscellaneous ...	40,000	—	1,530.07	32,487.76	—	2,409.51	28,219.34	—	1,695.10	26,808.88
*Total $	21,964,500		719,894.22	12,799,766.84		1,695,458.73	13,382,327.38		1,711,380.04	14,829,605.89

*Excluding Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings.

V. H. BOURNE,
Deputy Treasurer-Revenue.

J. T. FORD,
Treasurer and Controller.

PARKS REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces reports:—

Work carried out in parks prior to August 13 was chiefly of a routine nature.

The exceptionally dry weather recorded in July continued during the month under review and much defoliation has taken place with a result that many trees and shrubs present an Autumn appearance.

A typhoon was experienced on August 3 and the undernoted damage was caused on park property and highways:—Number of trees blown down and destroyed 980; number of trees blown down and replanted 277; number of trees re-fastened 832; number of Chrysanthemums and other plants destroyed 5,652; number of Summer houses and matsheds damaged 17; length of bamboo fence blown down 6,750 feet.

Hongkew Park was closed at 12 noon on August 13 and Quinsan Square Children's Garden at 10 a.m. on the 14th.

Wayside and Studley Park, Kwanghsin Road Playing Centre and Municipal Nurseries in the Eastern District were closed at 2 p.m. on August 14, and the staff are now on duty at parks and open spaces south of Soochow Creek.

The Public Garden was closed to visitors at 9 a.m. on August 20; a skeleton staff only was retained to carry out urgent work.

Open Air Concerts.—Two Orchestral and two Brass Band concerts were held at Jessfield Park during the month and three Brass Band concerts were held at the Public Garden.

Weather.—The following figures were obtained from meteorological instruments at Kiaochow Park:—

Maximum temperature	94.5° F.
Minimum temperature	74.3° F.
Average maximum	88.7° F.
Average minimum	76.7° F.
Rainfall	4.26 inches.

Visitors to Parks, Gardens and Children's Gardens.—The total number of visitors to the various Municipal Parks during the month was 178,330.

NOTIFICATION No. 4853.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

PREVIOUS notifications regarding the dates of the re-opening of the Council's Schools have been cancelled. The schools will remain closed until further notice.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, August 27, 1937.

NOTIFICATION No. 4854.
PAYMENT OF RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

THE public is hereby notified that the collection of General Municipal Rate, Land Tax, Dues and Fees is now proceeding.

All persons indebted to the Council, both Chinese and Foreign, are requested to lend their earnest co-operation by remitting directly to the Revenue Office such monies as may be due.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, August 31, 1937.

TENDERS

Tenders shall be governed by the usual Council Conditions which are printed on the back of all tender forms. Copies of the Conditions may also be obtained from the Secretariat (Room 150) or from the Department inviting tenders. All tenders must be sent to the Secretary of Council, Room 150, Administration Building. Tenders will be opened immediately after the closing hour, 11 a.m., on the day fixed for their receipt. Tenderers may attend the opening of tenders.

TENDERS INVITED

No.	Description	Fee	Date
	POLICE FORCE.		
	Information as to requirements may be obtained from the Police Quartermaster, Gordon Road Station.		
552	Supply of 4,500 pairs British Army Pattern Ankle Boots with rubber soles and heels. Delivery as specified on the tender forms.	—	October 1, 11 a.m.
553	Cloth No. 2. 200 yards	—	Jan. 7, 1938, 11 a.m.
554	,, ,, 3. 1,500 ,,		
555	,, ,, 4. 1,500 ,,		
556	Serge ,, 1. 400 ,,		
557	,, ,, 2. 1,200 ,,		
558	,, ,, 3. 6,000 ,,		
559	Frieze Heavy Blue 1,000 ,,		
560	Cotton Lining 3,000 ,,		
561	Gloves, Woollen, Insprs. 300 pairs		
562	,, ,, Chinese 3,000 ,,		
563	Blankets, Brown 300 pieces		
	Goods to be delivered on or about July 29, 1938.		
	PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
	Information regarding tenders under this section and official tender forms may be obtained from the Acting Commissioner of Public Health, 223 Hankow Road.		
7	Supply of approximately 5,000 Imperial Gallons of Cresylic Disinfectant during the year 1938, in quarterly deliveries of not less than 1,000 Imperial Gallons, packed in strong 10 Gallon steel welded drums.	—	Jan. 17, 1938, 11 a.m.
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
	Information regarding tenders under this section and official tender forms may be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works.		
38/7	Supply of 2,000 Tons Oil Asphalt and/or Natural Asphalt for Road Works	—	October 14, 11 a.m.